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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1921.

[Price, 2 annas.]

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

No. 2.—PROGRAMME OF HIS EXCELLENCE THE GOVERNOR'S MOVE DOWN TO MADRAS IN OCTOBER 1921.

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or departure.	Time.		Remarks.
				A.M.	P.M.	
1921. October 2	Sunday	Colombo	Departure	8-15		By motor. Departure private.
		Malaya	Arrival	8-45		Arrival private.
		Malaya	Departure	9-45		By motor. Departure private.
		Malaya	Arrival	9-9		Arrival private.

All letters, telegrams, etc., intended for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp, Madras," without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency will consist of—

His Excellency the Lady Willingdon, C.B., D.S.O.

Mr. G. South, Esq., L.O.S., Private Secretary.

Major W. G. Gordon, M.B.E., Military Secretary.

Major D. M. Johnston, M.B.E., R.A.M.C., Surgeon.

Major J. Macdonald, M.B.E., A.D.C. to the Governor.

Captain N. A. de Smith, A.D.C. to the Governor.

Captain D. Powell, A.D.C. to the Governor.

Captain J. K. B. Fitzgerald, A.D.C. to the Governor.

Governor's House, Government,
1st October 1921.

K. G. GUNDE, Major,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, October 11, 1921.

No. 361.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment as his personal staff:—

Commodore George Henry Finch, C.B., R.N., to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras with effect from the 1st October 1921, now Captain E. W. Haddleton, C.B., C.B., R.N., resigned.

REPORTS OF ARRIVAL.

Fort St. George, October 6, 1921.

No. 362.—The undermentioned officer appointed to the Indian Civil Service by nomination in England reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 5th October 1921:—

Mr. Isaac Green.

Fort St. George, October 11, 1921.

No. 363.—The undermentioned officer appointed to the Indian Civil Service by nomination in England reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 7th October 1921:—

Mr. Alan Robert Cecil Warlike.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, October 7, 1921.

No. 364.—Under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. P. C. Lobo, an official as such, per loc. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, to act as Additional Session Judge, Madras.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, October 6, 1921.

No. 365.—Mr. W. C. Newman, I.C.S., on return from leave, is the Khord Agent.—
(This cancels Public Department Notification No. 191, dated the 2nd September 1921, published at page 247 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th September 1921, regarding posting of Mr. Newman to the State Agent.)

POSTING AND TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, October 26, 1921.

No. 366.—The following posting and transfer of District and Session Judges are notified:—
Mr. J. I. Smith, I.C.S., on the recommendation of his appointment as Additional Session Judge, Madras, to act as District and Session Judge in the same District.

N.B. By Rao Bahadur C. V. Viswanatha Sastri, Advocate, District and Session Judge, on relief by Mr. J. I. Smith, I.C.S., from Kistna to Madras, in relief of M.R.B. T. V. Sampayyan Nayar, Advocate.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 367.—The following resolution of the Government of Madras is republished:—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FORWARD.

Madras, 26th September 1921.

No. 114.—By Home Department Notification No. 623-Political, dated the 21st March 1921, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to appoint a Committee to examine the representative laws on the Statute book and to report whether all or any of them should be repealed or amended. The report submitted by the Committee is published below for general information.

2. The Governor-General in Council has considered the report and has decided to accept the recommendations made by the Committee. Steps will be taken as soon as may be to introduce legislation to give effect to them.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE REPRESENTATIVE LAWS.

A Resolution was moved on the 14th February 1921 in the Council of State by the Hon'ble (now the Right Hon'ble) Mr. Prichard Smith to the effect that a Committee be appointed by the Governor-General in Council to examine the representative laws on the Statute book, and to report whether all or any of them should be repealed or amended. This resolution was carried, and in accordance with the instructions contained in Resolution No. 623-Political, dated March 21, 1921, we have examined the following Regulations and Acts:—

- (1) The Bengal State Offences Regulation, 1864;
- (2) Madras Regulation VII of 1826;
- (3) Second State Prisoners Regulation, 1818;
- (4) Madras Regulation II of 1819;
- (5) Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827;

(7) "He told his audience that their time had at last come. Everything was ready for action and the sword was about to be given. He exhorted them to be bold and steadfast. The weapons of the British empire and army would not harm them for he had the power to render them useless. The time there was little talk of non-cooperation. The law was for the moment was not."

(8) "If you do not come forward, God shall raise another savior for India's deliverance. Those who wage the war of blood will not mind any non-cooperation." * * * Among his religious obligations with me. I was doing my work for the sake of the Holy Arabs, Muslims and the Gurus. It is better to be shorn of Mohammedanism than of the English. It is not duty to help the Arab if he comes to carry an idol. I am prepared to fight the battle of independence whether my Mohammedan brethren help me or not."

(9) "In the next Congress in December, which is to be held at Ahmedabad, the Indian Menomans will ask the Congress to vote up their old sword, which is India's sword, and take India out of the British Empire and hoist a tricolored flag of Indian Independence with a swastika wheel in the centre and declare India a republic. This is our reply. This is our statement. You have not given an attention to the Turks, but we give an attention to you. There is peace between you and us for three months more. After three months there will be conflict. After conflict there will be peace. And the peace will be that you will go out of India. You wanted to have out the Turks and the English, but we will make you leave the Turks and the English here as it is now."

Such questions could be multiplied. After a careful perusal of these and other similar addresses, we have no hesitations in holding that this form of propaganda is deeply calculated, when addressed to an impressionable and credulous audience, to lead to violence.

8. We are anxious to ascertain the effect of this combined movement (the Mass-operation and the Khilafat) on the student community, and have received valuable evidence from educational authorities. The situation was at one time disquieting. Direct appeals were issued of which we give one example by a prominent leader of the Khilafat movement:—

"Those who read the newspapers know the part taken by the students in all countries in these days. The first example was set by the students of Russia at the time of revolution. They took great part therein and you know the result. In China also the students agitated and the success of the revolution was changed according to their wishes. Look at the students of Egypt and the work done there by the students? They have obtained the religious form of education. They have agitated the youth and in the long run they have been successful to their conditions. Both here and you look ahead in the revolution. Our only hope of spreading agitation is by means of the students who are always enthusiastic."

Our general impression is that the student community at large has not been particularly or seriously affected by such mischievous appeals, save in the way of emotional sympathy for the non-cooperation movement and the personality of its leaders. The "national" institutions have obtained no general support whether in the shape of funds or pupils. Several have now been closed. There was at first some response in the form of strikes, but the large majority of students returned. The result of the University Examinations, and the number of students who took their law has no appreciable falling off in the number of admissions at all institutions. It is estimated that the effect varied in different institutions, which we attribute to the influence or lack of influence of the Principal and Professors. We are however convinced that as in the case of the public generally, as with the students there is less respect for authority than there was before. For as we searched the fact that there is a small number of misguided boys who, by fomenting the strikes, have not only imperilled their future career but would seem to have alienated that of the professional agitators. We have dwelt upon this aspect of the situation in view of the unhappy attitude of certain members of the student community of Bengal ten years ago.

10. Taking into consideration all the evidence we have received, and the points to which we have referred, and bearing in mind the still prevailing economic discontent, we cannot dismiss as improbable the danger of sudden outbreaks, agitation or labor disorder on a large scale continuing in time.

11. We may now in the light of this appreciation of the present political position, examine the question of repealing or retaining the various Acts under consideration. Dealing with the older Acts first, we are of the opinion that they relate generally to a state of affairs which no longer exists. We regard it as undesirable that they should be used. For any purpose not contemplated by their authors. The objectives to them are obvious. Some, as for example, Bengal Regulation 12 of 1904, as the Prohibition Act of 1917, are inconsistent with modern ideas; others are confined to somewhat archaic language and are applicable only to circumstances which are unlikely to recur. Many are the Executive with special powers which are not subject to revision by any judicial tribunal. Their position on the Statute book is regarded as an affront by enlightened public opinion. The arguments for their retention are as follows. The use of the Bengal State Prisoners Regulations, 1918 (Regulation III of 1918), in Bengal was superseded by the non-cooperation movement which the military law failed to check. The wholesale intimidation of witnesses rendered necessary the ordinary courts institutions. Though we have evidence of a change in the attitude of individual leaders of the non-cooperation movement in Bengal, we are amazed that similar symptoms of intimidation have been noticed, and that, should there be a reversion of any parliamentary government, it would, in the absence of these old preventive Regulations, be impossible to cope with the situation, and fresh emergency legislation would be necessary. Lastly, the plea is advanced that these old Acts may be regarded as necessary interim steps between the ordinary law of the land and martial law, the ultimate result is one of extreme disorder. The abolition of these special laws, it is suggested, may mean serious reactions to martial law then might otherwise be the case.

12. We recognize the force of these arguments, in particular the difficulty of securing witnesses or of preventing the intimidation of witnesses. We also appreciate the fact that the use of the ordinary law may in some cases attract the very evil which martial is designed to punish. But we consider that in the modern conditions of India that evil must be run. It is inadvisable that any Statute should remain in force which are regarded with deep and genuine disapproval by a

* Here—after this report had been drafted we received information of the grave and widespread reaction in Bihar, which, in our opinion, were due partly the appreciation leading to this conclusion.

majority of the Members of the Legislature. The laws created by the retention of military powers of imprisonment by the Executive may, in history, be shown, to be greater even than the evil which such powers are feared to remedy. The retention of these Acts could in any case only be defended if it was proved that they were in present circumstances essential to the maintenance of law and order. As it has not been found necessary to resort in the past to these measures save in cases of grave emergency, we should therefore (immediately repeal). In the event of a recurrence of any such emergency we think that the Government must rely on the Legislature to meet them with the promptness necessary to cope with the emergency.

12. Our main contention is regard to Regulation III of 1914 and the analogous Regulations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies is subject, however, to the following considerations. It has been pointed out to us that, for the protection of the frontiers of India and the fulfilment of the responsibilities of the Government of India in relation to India States, there must be some enactment to give the Executive with powers to maintain law and order and activities of certain persons who, though not coming within the scope of any criminal law, have to be put under some measure of restraint. Cases in point are called from Foreign or protected States who are liable to become the instigators or tools of intrigues against such States; persons disturbing the tranquillity of such States who cannot easily be tried in the Courts of the British Government and may not be amenable to the jurisdiction of British Courts; and persons interfering with the influence of material as one features. We are in fact satisfied of the necessity for providing for the original object of this Regulation, in so far as it was expressly declared to be "the due maintenance of the peace and tranquillity of the British Government with Foreign Powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection and the security of the British Possessions from foreign hostility," and only in so far as the indeterminate frontier is concerned, from "internal commotions."

We desire to make it clear that the restrictions which we recommend in this section are not of a penal or even punitive character. We are satisfied that they have not been so, in view of the kind referred to above, in the past. Indeed in several instances they have been imposed on such in the interests of the persons concerned as in the interests of the State. The only declaration is to secure such persons from places where they are potential sources of trouble. Within such limits as may be necessary to maintain this object they would infinitely enjoy full personal liberty and a freedom from any kind of stigma such as would be associated with restrictions imposed by criminal law. We therefore recommend the amendment of Regulation III of 1914, limiting its application to the object outlined above.

This restriction may also involve the retention in a modified form of the State Prisons Acts of 1859 and 1914, but this is a matter for legal experts. We have recently considered the same in view of the Madras State Prisons Regulation of 1915 but have not. The procedure adopted was entirely regular and more advisable, but if the ordinary law is insufficient, as which it is for the Local Government to consider whether any amendment of the Madras Act XX of 1915 is needed.

14. Turning now to the more modern Acts, we notice that the Defence of India (Colonial Law Amendment) Act, 1916, will in the ordinary return of events shortly expire. It is, we understand, at present only used in order to give effect to the Government of India's policy in the matter of colonial migration. Section 16-B of the Defence of India (Colonial Law Amendment) Act, 1916, is at present employed to prevent the departure from India of unqualified labour which does not come within the definition of "emigrants" given in Act XVII of 1916. We understand that a Bill to amend the law of Indian Emigrants has already been introduced.

A special regulation may, we think, also be needed for the admission of persons whose presence may endanger the peace and safety of the North West Frontier Province. We recommend that the Defence of India Act be repealed at once, as it was only intended to cope with difficulties arising from the war.

15. The Associated Revolutionary Criminals Act, 1918 (popularly known as "the Russian Act"), has never been used. Its enactment was extremely unpopular; it was to expire in force only for three years from the termination of the war. We consider that the retention of this Act is not necessary or advisable. The power to restrict personal liberty without trial conferred by this Act is not consistent with the policy inaugurated with the recent constitutional changes, and we therefore recommend its immediate repeal. It is however necessary to make a note of warning. While we think that there has since 1918 been some improvement in the situation as far as the national movement is concerned, we realize that some measures may be needed for the suppression of any organized attempt at widespread disorder. We prefer, however, to leave this contingency to be dealt with when and if it arises, rather than create a statute which is regarded as a stigma on the good name of India.

16. There remain then two Acts, the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911. It is agreed that these two Acts that confer powers and subjecting which we have been careful to obtain a full expression of opinion. These Acts also differ from those in which we have already referred to in that, while the Government was writing, they were actually being used in the Punjab, India and the United Provinces. The evidence of some of the witnesses goes to show, that their effect was beneficial and that their application was necessary to maintain public tranquillity. It is affirmed that local officers were responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, and, under existing conditions if these Acts were repealed, and there arose an emergency situation, it might be, with disaster on a large scale, which they could not prevent. The application of these Acts however is subject to safeguards which ensure that justice in their introduction is only granted after careful scrutiny of the necessity for each action. The Local Government are anxious to make for the retention of the Seditious Meetings Act. Most of the Local Government authorities who we met for retaining Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908. It is desirable therefore to assume that mainly the reasons for and against their repeal.

17. These Acts are first attacked as being "unconstitutional," and, for the Act of 1911, considered with the present policy of Government. In support of this view one witness has been devoted to the law that obtains in England with regard to public meetings. The following statement of Professor Duguit is quoted: "The Government has little or no power of assembling a meeting which is of appearance or fact even though they may in fact have all the appearance of being so, is unlawful because of the mode in which they are conducted." We would point out that the learned

Professor is merely stating what are actually the principles underlying the law in England. He does not attempt to discuss their propriety, nor, we may add, their applicability to these colonies. He does however allude to "the policy or the impulse of entrusting to the highest authority in the State the very widest power to take in their discretion discretionary measures against the evil which may flow from the injudicious exercise of legal right." The learned author also insists that the right of public meeting is "actually a negative instance of the way in which adherence to the principle that the proper function of the State is the punishment, not the prevention, of crime, deprives the Executive of discretionary authority." Apart from the great difference in the state of education which may be assumed, we recognize that while democracy and all the rights that it entails have been the result of gradual growth through the sense of common law in these Colonies, they are a recent introduction into India.

18. The striking point advanced by the repeal of these Acts is that they afford public sentiment and that their retention would be a direct inducement to further agitation. This argument is one to which we attach great weight, even though we recognize that the repeal of these Acts would only appeal to a few. We realize that the wholesale repeal of these Acts would do much to strengthen those who are anxious to unsettle Government and would be useful for the purposes of criminal propaganda. We realize also that substantial support is necessary for Government to meet the co-operative movement, which is the greatest obstacle to the successful development of the reforms recently introduced and to all political and industrial progress.

19. The real point, however, at issue is whether the ordinary law that would remain would provide sufficient means for coping with any existing or potentially apprehended disorder. Experience has been obtained to show that in certain phases the ordinary law is inadequate and this evidence we are not prepared to reject.

This brings us to the third objection that the ordinary law alone should be applied to prevent the evil with which these two Acts are designed to cope. We have had long experience as to the manner in which section 141 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been recently applied. It is no part of our duty to express an opinion as to any individual case in which this section has been used or is intended to be used as a legal precedent. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, this section cannot be used effectively when there is danger of widespread disorder. We also note the argument that section 141 of the Criminal Procedure Code was not designed to prevent meetings over a large area, and that its use for such a purpose involves probably as much restraint as the application of the Sedition Meetings Act. It is the only preventive section in the ordinary law. Section 120-A of the Criminal Procedure Code is only partially preventive. Sections 120-A and B, 121-A, and 123-A of the Indian Penal Code are punitive. Further, even if satisfactory evidence is available, these sections can be used only against individuals and not to prevent seditious meetings or speeches. We consider it probable that if it is those cases in which the Sedition Meetings Act has recently been applied, no preventive action, other than that possible under section 141 of the Criminal Procedure Code, had been taken, the dangers of disorder would have been appreciably increased, and the number of prosecutions under these punitive sections would have been large, which might have had the effect of exacerbating public opinion. We would point out that in most cases referred to in Appendix B, the real issue directly concerned with such a prosecution.

20. A fourth argument is based on the recent findings of the Committee appointed to examine the Press Act. It is unnecessary for our purpose to discuss whether the written, or the spoken word amounts to greater circulation. We agree with that Committee that "the more direct and rapid forms of sedition are now disseminated more from the platform and through the agency of literary propaganda than by the Press." The prosecution of a person in connection with such a matter then for the promotion of a speaker, attended as the latter is by the difficulties of obtaining an accurate report of the speech delivered. We think that the instances we have given above are sufficient illustration of the danger of allowing vulgar and inflammatory speeches. Though the speaker can be prevented, the mischief may have been done. Of the three have been inevitable restrictions.

21. Finally, it is argued that the Sedition Meetings Act of 1911 not only stifles sedition speeches at public meetings but also stifles people who might assist in criminal propaganda. Cases have been quoted of persons otherwise well disposed to Government who declined "to ask for leave to hold a meeting or make a speech." We recognize that this is a necessary and desirable result of the application of the Sedition Meetings Act. It is, however, a lesser evil than allowing speeches to be made which result in such disorder as would equally prevent any proposed or approved views from obtaining a hearing. Such inhibition, we are sure, by its mere announcement.

22. In this connection, since we regard it as important that every opportunity should be given to the advocates of hearing both sides of a question, we recommend, before the next general election, the introduction of a Bill on the lines of the Assembly Public Meetings Act of 1908 (No. 10, Edward VIII), which makes a disturbance at a public meeting an offence, and provides a heavier penalty when that offence is committed during a Parliamentary election. We would also suggest that should such a Bill be presented, it should include a clause making it incumbent on the promoters of any meeting to provide adequate facilities and security for each speaker as the District Magistrate may wish to require. We recommend that, when the Sedition Meetings Act is repealed, the District Magistrate should be empowered, by law, with the consent of the Local Government, to demand in any case of his district, certified in this behalf, that order be given to him or the intended to hold a public meeting, so that he may be able to make proper arrangements for obtaining a report of the proceedings. That, we may observe, is actually different from demanding that a person should choose to hold a meeting.

23. Finally, it is pointed out that, in the last week, the ordinary law provisions restricting, because one is led to violence by terrorism. We would dissent any suggestion that the exercise of the extraordinary powers of the Governor-General should be regarded as an appropriate method of legislation in abnormal circumstances. These powers should, we think, be reserved for exceptional or sudden emergencies. To regard them as in any way the counterpoise of a protection against a district of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State to which we would be sorry to submit. In fact, the most potent argument advanced in favor of the repeal of these two Acts is that such repeal would be an encouraging chord in the voice of constitutional reform. "Trust your Legislature," we are told, "and there will be no mischief."

If you need exceptional powers, please your necessity and the Legislature will grant them." We accept this principle. We have adopted it to the utmost limit consistent with safety in advising the repeal of the enactments to which reference has been made. But we feel that we should not under present conditions, be justified in advising the immediate repeal of these two Acts. We may also point out that their provisions are not of a drastic character. In this connection we may quote from the speech of the late Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale at the Session of the Madras Legislative Council: "I will freely admit that from the standpoint of Government it could not have introduced a milder measure than this. The more objectionable features of the Act of 1907 have been removed, and if, when the new scheme, the law is applied with reasonable care and caution, it is not likely to produce any serious hardship. . . . If the need of the Government is urgent and immediate, then of course all ordinary considerations must be put aside, and every legal objection must range itself on the side of the Government in maintaining and enforcing the measures that are thought to be indispensable. In a state of actual disturbance, in a state of dangerous subversion on the part of elements hostile to the very existence of the Government, I am understood the Government calling on all legal officers to rally round it in this manner." Though seldom applied, these two enactments have recently in the present situation been found necessary for the preservation of law and order. Further, as obvious objection to a more complete acceptance of this principle is that it allowing proof of the necessity for legislation to be established, even stronger measures than those now under consideration might eventually be required for the suppression of disorder. By the time public opinion had become sufficiently alarmed to demand an appropriate legislative action, the damage might be irreparable.

24. As regards the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1909, it has been suggested that sections of the Indian Penal Code are sufficient to cope with any situation that is now likely to arise. It is generally assumed that Part I of this Act has failed to achieve its original purpose for which it was designed. As regards Part II, the compulsory sections of the Indian Penal Code might cover the case if, but only if, violence were forthcoming. It was in no small measure the impossibility of obtaining evidence owing to the intimidation of witnesses that led to this enactment. As we have already seen, there is definite evidence of certain organisations encouraging acts of violence or resorting to intimidation. Recently in Delhi it has been necessary to declare certain Associations of Volunteers unlawful under section 14 of this Act. We have carefully examined the circumstances which led to this action. The Volunteer movement began with a social service, but the elements soon developed a definite tendency to interfere with the duties of the Police and the liberty of the public. They then began to intimidate and terrorise the general body of the population. There was a tendency towards illegitimacy. It has been proved that some of these Associations resorted to violence, that their behaviour at railway stations and public meetings was objectionable and rude, that they obstructed the funeral of an innocent citizen and held a most undignified demonstration at the house of a scholar. They actively interfered with the duties by threats and picketing. There was every reason to believe that their activities, if left unchecked, would lead to serious disorder. The conclusion we have arrived at is that some of these Volunteer Associations in Delhi were serious organisations, formed for the purpose of intimidating legal officers and interfering illegally with the administration of the justice. The result of the action taken by Government here, we were told, is "during the week business of villages suffering as far as it was practicable with the law in the city of Delhi." We have received information of a possible development of secret organisations in another part of India. It has also been stated in evidence that British subjects have entered India, and we cannot overlook the possibility of illegal association formed by them for terrorising the population and engaging in a campaign of violence and terrorism. Actually Part II of this Act has been sparingly used. Its object is not only to break down existing unlawful associations, but to deter young and comparatively guileless persons from joining these bodies and to discourage the supply of recruits to them. We regret that we regret at this juncture recommended the immediate repeal of Part II of this Act. There are too evident indications that its application might be necessary to prevent the formation of secret societies. It must be remembered that there is no legislation in India "for the prohibition of drilling and military training without a royal authority" as in the case of the English statute (Vol. 11, 117). Nor can we for the reasons already given advise the immediate repeal of the Sedition (Amendment) Act of 1911. We were informed that the result of the application of the Act in each case has been that only a small number of people approved the action taken by Government, and that the application of the Act was of the greatest value in preserving public tranquillity.

25. Our recommendation follows that made by the Bihar and Orissa Governments: "Subject, however, to the suggestions imperatively made in favour of the Sedition (Amendment) Act and Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which cannot be abandoned until the present tension created by the non-operation of the law has been relieved by the action of its leading provisions, His Majesty in Council desires again to emphasise the importance of reporting from the States back as far as possible all special laws of the character, so that the Government of India under the reformed constitution may proceed with a clear conscience. At the same time, however, His Majesty in Council is conscious that in the future the need for special powers may arise again."

In view of the present situation which exists and which may become even more serious, we also think that it would be prudent to defer until the repeal of these Acts until such time as the situation improves. Many of us hope that it may be possible for the Government to undertake the necessary legislation during the Delhi session. We also make an explicit recommendation on this point of protest. We trust that the repeal of these Acts may be expedited by a healthy change in the political situation. The function of legislative bodies in other lands than ours.

26. To this end we have applied the principle on which the Constitutional Reform was based. The problem before us, we consider, is a test case of the "exceptional circumstances" under which we are accustomed to believe will first be confirmed and the extent to which it is found that such circumstances can be repeated in their nature of responsibility." We recognise our responsibility in the maintenance of peace and order. We are prepared to treat both the Provincial Councils and the Imperial Legislature for such support as may be necessary. We believe that the Executive will use any exceptional powers with the utmost caution and restraint. Their action may always be challenged in the local legislatures. Lastly, we desire also to take into account the difficulties which at the present time confront local officers. Evidence before us shows that the Magistrates

and the Police have on many occasions been sorely tried, and we wish to record our appreciation of their loyalty in very difficult positions. Anxious as these ideas, we therefore recommended the repeal of all the Statutes included in this scheme of reform to this Committee, with a reservation as to Bengal Regulations III of 1919 and the corresponding Regulations of the Madras and Bombay Legislatures, but we advise that the repeal of the Provisions of Indian Statute Act, 1915, and Part II of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1903, should be deferred for the present. Their retention is necessary in view of recent experience and possible developments, which we cannot but regard with the gravest apprehensions.

THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS,	} Chairman.
W. M. YOUNG,	
M. S. SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR,	
J. CHANDRASEKHAR,	
R. L. L. RAMSWAMY,	
G. M. SUBRAMANIAM,	
S. M. PARASURAM,	} Members.
R. K. SINGH,	
DEBENDRANATH TAGOR,	

Dated the 2nd September 1925.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF WITNESSES INVITED TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

Madras.

- Mr. G. A. Natarajan, Editor, "Indian Review," Madras.
- * F. KENNEDY PILLAI, Cady, Madras.

Bombay.

- Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Karachi.
- Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Advocate, High Court, Bombay.
- * Mr. B. C. Kulkarni, B.A., M.A., Poona.
- * Mr. M. D. Jadhav, B.A., LL.B., Bombay.
- * Smt. Das Mangarao, Hyderabad (Sind).
- * Mr. R. F. Karnadikar, Vakil, High Court, Satara.

Bengal.

- Mr. J. DODD, B.A., LL.B., I.C.S., Officiating Chief Secretary, Bengal Government.
- Edna Krishna Kumar Mitra, Editor, "Bharat" Newspaper, Calcutta.
- Dr. Anant Kumar Chatterjee, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Calcutta.
- * Mr. N. B. Ghosh, B.A., LL.B., Officiating Judicial Secretary, Bengal Government.
- * Mr. A. K. Pandit-Nag, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Calcutta.

United Provinces.

- Mr. D. B. Lyle, I.C.S.
- Yashvi D. R. Kulkarni, B.A.
- Mr. B. Jadhav Rao, Principal, Mayapuri Pathshala, Allahabad.
- * Pandit Gokarna Nath Mishra, B.A., LL.B., Lucknow.
- * Nawab Mahomed Akbar Haidi Khan, Nawab of Chunar, Bahadurpur Division.
- * Nawab Saad Ali Khan, M.A., Lucknow.

Punjab.

- The Hon'ble Sir R. J. Marnock, K.C.B., LL.B., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Government of the Punjab.
- Major M. L. Farrow, C.B., Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.
- Mr. H. D. Crane, I.C.S., Officiating Secretary, Home Department, Government of India.
- Mr. Anand Prasad Grewal, Assistant Editor, The Tribune.
- Mr. Mahabir Lal, Advocate, High Court, Lahore.
- * Mr. Mahomed Shah Nawaz, LL.B., B.A., LL.B., Lahore.
- * Mr. Ghulam Yaseen, B.A., LL.B., Amritsar.

Bihar and Orissa.

- Mr. Baladev Dewshi Seth, B.A., LL.B., LL.M., Vakil, Munger.
- Mr. Kishore Kumar, B.A., LL.B., Patna.
- * Mr. Sayed Akbar Imam, Advocate, High Court, Patna.
- * Mr. Baladev Paragada Prasad Seth, Vakil, High Court, Patna.

Central Provinces.

- Mr. N. A. Thord, M.A., Nagpur.
- * Mr. R. E. Ross, B.A., LL.B., The Advocate, Nagpur.
- * Mr. C. N. Thacker, B.A., LL.B., Nagpur.
- * Dr. R. B. Moonje, Nagpur.

South and North Provinces.

- Major F. H. Thompson, C.B., Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department.
- Mr. Abdul Wahid Khan, B.A., LL.B., Assistant of the District Magistrate.
- Mr. Sati Ram Ganga Ram, Honorary Secretary, National Liberal League, Dera Ismail Khan.

Delhi.

- The Hon'ble Mr. G. A. Bates, C.B., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Headquarters.

- Lieut.-Col. C. Kaye, C.B., C.B., Director, Intelligence Bureau.
- The Hon'ble Mr. Douglas D. S. Kaye, C.B., C.B., I.C.S., Officiating Foreign Secretary, Foreign and Political Department.
- Col. W. H. Evans, C.B., C.B., R.E., General Staff Branch, Army Headquarters.
- Mr. E. C. Ray, Managing Director, Associated Press of India, India.

Note.—The persons against whose names no entries appear did not appear before the Committee.

APPENDIX B.

NOTABLE INSTANCES OF VIOLENCE SINCE JAN. 1912.

No.	Date.	Disorder.
1	7th January 1911	Aggressive demonstration in Rail Roadly and Fynsholm Districts accompanied by violence.
2	14th January 1912	Disturbance and Riots. Police party besieged in a house after one of their comrades killed.
3	19th "	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
4	23rd February 1911	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
5	19th "	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
6	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
7	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
8	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
9	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
10	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
11	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
12	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
13	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
14	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
15	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
16	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
17	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
18	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
19	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
20	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
21	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
22	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
23	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
24	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
25	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
26	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
27	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
28	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
29	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
30	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
31	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
32	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
33	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
34	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
35	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
36	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
37	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
38	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
39	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
40	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
41	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
42	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
43	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.
44	19th February 1912	Violence on the East Indian Railway, Gilling, District, Humber, Blyth and Gilling.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT FROM WORKING REPORT FOR THE FINEST FOR THE WEEK. IT IS REPORTED BY THE REPORT THAT THE REPORT, ALTHOUGH IN THE REPORT, IS REPORTED FROM THE REPORT THAT THE REPORT IS THE REPORT.

Violence	of schools (people lying down to prevent students selecting school pickets), one case.
	of drink shops, one.
	of liquor shops, one.
	of windows, by stones, two; one of which "developed into a riot with grievous hurt," two constables being severely wounded.
	of municipal sweepers, one.
	An attempt (unsuccessful) was made to break up an Agitation Society meeting.
	Violence reported to be "suspecting" to commit suicide on Police officers in order to draw them from opposing the non-co-operation movement and railway strikes, one.
	One case in which sulphuric acid was thrown at a Government servant—Rs. 200 reward offered for detection.
	One man to whom violence of an office were caused with night-soil.
	Two anonymous threatening letters.
Social Dep.	One person for not joining the non-co-operation movement.
mt.	Two persons on the drink question.
	Two persons threatened with or having given evidence in a court of law.
	Shopkeepers threatened with—, if they did not give up selling and wearing to give with, in three different places.
	One person threatened with—, for refusing to accept a Panchoyist decision.

Chanki- dars.	Eleven actually boycotted. Three threatened with boycott. Ten failed to judge by threat.
Domestic boycott.	Several chankidars and daddars threatened with boycott. Six persons' servants threatened to leave. One person boycotted by his servants. One person boycotted by barbers. One case in which "notice" was to be served on Government servants occupying houses to evict them.
Refusal of shopke- pars to sell.	to a Government servant on suspicion of his drinking. in the case of a Government steamer launch. to the Manager, and on account of a resident. to municipal employees who refused to join a strike. two cases in which lines were proposed (35 in one case number unspecified in the other) of "co-operation and Government servants who will not be given 'pet' till they buy food."

N. E. MARJORISANKER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, October 7, 1921.

No. 163.—Mr. L. A. Cambridge B.A., B.L., Barr-at-Law, Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue, Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture, on release from leave, to be Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, 885, per sec.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, September 31, 1921.

No. 144.—Under rule 43, sub-rule (2), of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, published at pages 59–107 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 12th January 1921, the Governor in Council directs that the following procedure shall be adopted in respect of licences to be issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1918:—

Applications for licences or duplicate thereof may be made on plain paper or on impressed stamps. In the former case the applicants shall supply impressed stamps of the value equal to the amount of fee leviable, in respect of such licences or duplicate. In the latter case, the balance of fee leviable, after deducting from the licence fee the value of the stamp on which the application is made, shall be made good by non-issuable stamps to be supplied by the applicant. The stamped paper so prefixed to the applications need not contain anything but the signature of the applicant.

All applications should be in the standard form. Application forms printed on plain paper may be obtained from the Commissioner of Police in the Madras City and District Magistrate in the madras.

Application for ^{new} gun licence.

1. Is the application for a fresh licence or for renewal of old licence?
 2. Name of the applicant with father's name in full.
 3. Residence.—Village, Taluk and Police station.
 4. Occupation.
 5. Description of arms and ammunition required to be possessed.
 6. Purpose—
 - (a) Is it for protection?
 - (b) Is it for amusement only?
 - (c) Is it for sport?
 7. Area within which applicant wishes to go armed.
 8. If relatives are required—
 - (a) Their number,
 - (b) Their names,
 - (c) Their addresses.
 9. Is the licence required for an old weapon now in deposit, or for a fresh weapon to be purchased?
 10. Whether applicant had applied for a licence at any time before, and if so with what result?
- Date

(Signature of Applicant)

N. E. MARJORISANKER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LAW DEPARTMENT (General.)

APPOINTMENT AND POSTING

Fort St. George, October 4, 1921.

No. 263.—M.E. Hy. Panimalam Ramaswami Ram Ayyar, District Magistrate, Tanjore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge until further notice and posted to the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, October 8, 1921.

No. 262.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Nagapalle in the district of Guntur conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his appointment:—

M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar.

INVENTURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, October 4, 1921.

No. 264.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers in the districts specified opposite to their names are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and, under section 57, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as in Part II of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate in the district of Kistna.

Fort St. George, October 8, 1921.

M.E. Hy. Tannirvelan Vasudevan Achari, Third-class Magistrate in the district of Chingleput.

Fort St. George, October 3, 1921.

No. 265.—Under section 57 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is empowered to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class magistrates:—

Mr. Edward Clifford Horvill, Subordinate First-class Magistrate in the district of the Agency Guntur.

Fort St. George, October 8, 1921.

No. 266.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the area named against their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 152, dated the 12th August 1918, published at page 1840 and 1841 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th 1918, as amended by Notification No. 494, dated the 26th October 1919, published at page 1242 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th October 1919:—

M.E. Hy. Sheshlingar Govindasami Madhavar Ayyar

M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar

M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar

M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar

M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar

M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar

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M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar

M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar

M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar

for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Sheshlingar in the district of North Arcot.

M.E. Hy. Subbaganai Sivasami Ayyar—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Nagapalle in the district of Guntur.

Fort St. George, October 8, 1921.

No. 267.—Under section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Patrick Cortina, Subordinate First-class Magistrate in the district of North Arcot.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, September 10, 1921.

No. 358.—Under section 25 of the Court-fees Act 1870 (VII of 1870), as amended by section 4 of Act XXXVIII of 1920 and in pursuance of all previous notifications on the subject, it is hereby notified that, in exercise of the power to reduce or remit, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, all or any of the fees mentioned in the First and Second schedules to the said Act, the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the reductions and remissions hereinafter set forth, namely:—

(1) To remit the fees chargeable on applications presented to a Collector for removal of the amount paid to the Government for stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use and no applications for removal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use;

(2) To remit the fees chargeable on applications in writing, relating exclusively to the purchase of land which is the property of the Government;

(3) To direct that, when a plaint disclosing a reasonable cause for the relief is presented to any civil or revenue Court in such a form that the presiding Judge or officer, without summoning the defendant, rejects it not for any substantial defect but as being an entirely

technical error is form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute possibly the same case in another form against the same defendant or defendants, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded on presentation of an application to the Collector of the district in which the court is situated, together with a certificate from the Judge or officer who rejected the plaint that it was rejected under the circumstances above described, and that the value of the stamp should, in his opinion, be refunded;

(4) to remit the fee chargeable on

(a) copies of village settlement records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the survey or at the termination of settlement operations;

(b) lists of fields extracted from village settlement records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in settlement courts;

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to copies of judicial proceedings, or to copies of village settlement records (other than lists of fields) extracted as aforesaid, which may be filed in any court or office;

(5) to direct that the fee chargeable on appeals from orders under section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), shall be limited to the amounts chargeable under section 31 of the Second Schedule;

(6) to remit the fee chargeable on security-bonds for the keeping of the peace by, or good behaviour of, persons other than the accused;

(7) to remit the fee chargeable under articles 6, 7 and 9 of the First Schedule on copies furnished by civil or criminal courts or revenue courts or officers for the private use of persons applying for them;

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to copies when filed, exhibited or produced before Court of Justice or received by any public officer;

(8) to remit the fee chargeable, under paragraph 4 of clause (a) and paragraph 2 of clause (b) of article 1 of the Second Schedule, on applications for orders for the payment of deposits in cases in which the deposit does not exceed Rs. 50 in amount;

Provided that the application is made within three months of the date on which the deposit first became payable to the party making the application;

(9) to remit, with reference to clause (a) of section 19 of the Act, the fee chargeable on applications for leave to occupy under direct engagement with the Government land of which the revenue is settled, but not permanently, when made by persons who do not at the time of application hold the land;

(10) to remit the fee chargeable on applications for loans under the Local Improvements Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883), or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884);

(11) to remit the fee chargeable on an application made by a person to the Collector under sub-section (3) of section 42 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (XI of 1899), for the return, to that person, or to the Registration officer who impounded it, of a document impounded and sent to the Collector by a Registration officer;

(12) to remit the fee chargeable on the following documents, namely:—

(a) copy of a charge framed under section 219 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), or of a translation thereof, when the copy is given to an accused person,

(b) copy of the evidence of supplementary witnesses after commitment when the copy is given under section 219 of the said Code to an accused person,

(c) copy or translation of a judgment in a case other than a summons case, and copy of the heads of the Judge's charge to the jury, when the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code to an accused person,

(d) copy or translation of the judgment in a summons case, when the accused person to whom the copy or translation is given under section 371 of the said Code is a jail,

(e) copy of an order of maintenance, when the copy is given under section 400 of the said Code to the person to whose favour the order is made, or to his guardian, if any, or to the person to whom the allowance is to be paid,

(f) copy furnished to any person effected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court, of the Judge's charge to the jury or of any evidence, deposition or other part of the record, when the copy is not a copy which may be granted under any of the preceding sub-clauses without the payment of a fee, but is a copy which on its being applied for under section 348 of the said Code, the Judge or Magistrate, for some special reason to be recorded by him on the copy, thinks fit to furnish without such payment;

(g) copies of all documents furnished under the orders of any Court or Magistrate to any Government Advocate or Pleader or other person specially empowered in that behalf for the purpose of conducting any trial or investigation on the part of the Government before any Criminal Court;

(h) copies of all documents which any such Advocate, Pleader or other person is required to take in connection with any such trial or investigation, for the use of any Court or Magistrate, or may consider necessary for the purpose of advising the Government in connection with any criminal proceedings;

(i) copies of judgments or depositions required by officers of the Police Department in the course of their duties;

(13) to remit the fee chargeable on an application to a Collector for exemption, refund or abatement of Government;

(14) to remit the fee chargeable on an application presented by any person for the return of a document filed by him in any Court or public office;

(12) to direct that, when a part of an estate paying annual revenue to the Government under a settlement which is not permanent is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue, the value of the subject-matter of a suit for the possession of, or to enforce a right of pre-emption in respect of, a fractional share of that part shall, for the purpose of the computation of the amount of the fee chargeable in the suit, be deemed not to exceed five times such portion of the revenue separately assessed on that part as may be rateably payable in respect of the share;

(13) to direct that, if the amount of the fee chargeable in any case involves a finding of an issue, the finding shall be limited, except where otherwise expressly provided by this notification;

(14) to permit the fee chargeable on an application for the grant of a license for the vend of stamp;

(15) to direct that no court-fee shall be charged on an application for the repayment of a fine or of any portion of a fine the refund of which has been ordered by competent authority;

(16) to permit the fee chargeable on applications for copies of documents detailed in clauses 4 and 12 supra;

(17) to permit the duty chargeable in respect of Indian Probates, Letters of Administration or Succession Certificates on the share or other interest of a deceased member of a company formed under the Indian Companies Act, 1912 (VII of 1912), provided that the said share or interest was registered in a branch register in the United Kingdom under the Indian Companies (Branch Registers) Act, 1920 (LV of 1920), and that such member was at the date of his decease domiciled elsewhere than in India;

(18) to remit the fee chargeable on applications presented to officers of land revenue for the suspension or remission of revenue on the ground that a crop has not been sown or has failed;

(19) to remit the fee chargeable on applications and petitions presented to a Collector or any Revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector for advice or assistance from the Agricultural Department of the Province;

(20) (a) to remit the fees payable under Schedule II upon applications for the grant or renewal of licenses or duplicates under the Indian Arms Rules, 1926, in respect of which a fee is payable under those Rules, and

(b) to reduce to one anna all fees exceeding one anna payable under Schedule II upon other applications relating to licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the said Rules;

(21) to remit the fee chargeable on applications for the grant of licenses of the nature mentioned in Items 6 and 9 of Schedule II applied to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, to possess gunpowder, other explosives or detonators required here for blasting purposes;

(22) to remit the fee chargeable on applications presented to officers of Land Revenue for the suspension or remission of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1923 (XIX of 1923), or the Agricultural Loans Act, 1924 (XXI of 1924);

(23) to remit the fee chargeable on applications for the grant of licenses issued in accordance with the provisions of any rule made under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1930 (VIII of 1930), for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles and for its transport thereon for the purpose of use therein;

(24) to remit the fee chargeable on copies of decrees of civil or revenue courts situate in the territories of His Highness the Gaikwar of Marwar forwarded to any court in the Presidency of Port St. George for execution in pursuance of the provisions of section 44 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (V of 1908);

(25) to direct that the fee chargeable on the following documents filed in cases preferred under the Madras Hereditary Village Office Act, 1893 (Madras Act III of 1893), shall be limited to the sum specified below against each, namely:—

plaint, petition for execution or enforcement of appeal to a Collector—eight annas;

(26) to remit the fee chargeable (a) on copies of judgments, decrees, or orders passed on appeals preferred under the Madras Hereditary Village Office Act, 1893 (Madras Act III of 1893), and (b) on applications filed by either party in the course of the trial of suits or appeals or in the course of execution of decrees under the said Act;

(27) to reduce the fee chargeable in suits by Government ryots, for the recovery of land and for arrears of revenue, to the amount which would be chargeable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presentation of the plaint;

(28) to permit the fee chargeable on applications made by toddy-distillers and shop-keepers for the grant of licenses purporting them or their servants to draw toddy from coconut and other palms;

(29) to remit the fee chargeable on all communications made under Chapter II of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Offices Act, 1894 (Madras Act II of 1894), by a proprietor to any Revenue Officer relating to the appointment and control of village officers;

(30) to remit the fee chargeable on the following applications made by cultivators of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa* or *Indica*) in the Madras Presidency:—

(1) Application for a license to cultivate the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa* or *Indica*);

(2) Application for permission to harvest a crop of hemp plant and manufacture intoxicating drugs therefrom; and

(3) Application for a permit to transport intoxicating drugs extracted from the hemp plant.

(24) to remit the fee chargeable on applications made by distillers and warehousemen in the Madras Presidency to the Excise officer in charge of the distillery or warehouse for the issue of a permit for the transport of country spirit;

(25) to remit the fee chargeable in respect of plaints in suits instituted before the Collector under sections 55, 56, 59, 112, 141 and 160 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Madras Act I of 1908), and in respect of objection petitions presented to the revenue officer under section 285 (1), of the same Act;

(26) to remit the fee chargeable on applications, petitions and papers which are filed, exhibited or recorded in, or received or furnished by, village courts constituted under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1887 (Madras Act I of 1887), as amended by Madras Act II of 1909;

(27) to remit the fee chargeable on applications for transfer of registry in the revenue accounts in respect of ryotwari holdings in the Madras Presidency;

(28) to remit the fee chargeable on applications for transfer of registry in the land records of house-sites in towns in the Madras Presidency.

No. 359.—Under section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as amended by section 4 of Act XXXVIII of 1920 and in pursuance of all previous notifications on the subject it is hereby notified that, in exercise of the power to reduce or remit, in the Presidency of Port St. George all or any of the fees mentioned in the First and Second schedules to the said Act, the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the reductions and remissions hereinafter set forth, namely,

1. To remit as follows the fees in the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Victoria, G. 38) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within three years before death while on active service in the present war:—

(a) Where the amount of or value of property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters of administration is made or which is specified in the certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1902, or in the certificate under Bombay Regulation No. 8 of 1927 does not exceed Rs. 50,000 to remit the whole of the fee payable in respect of that property;

(b) where the said amount or value exceeds Rs. 50,000 to remit the whole of the said fee in respect of the first Rs. 50,000; and

(c) where any property passes more than once in consequence of such deaths to remit in the case of second and subsequent succession, the whole of the said fee irrespective of the value or amount of such property.

2. To remit the fee chargeable on applications for mutations of estates in respect of the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Victoria, G. 38) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed, or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within twelve months before death while on active service in the present war.

Port St. George, September 28, 1931.

No. 360.—The following draft of rules for the regulation of Cinematograph exhibitions in the Presidency, which the Governor in Council proposes to issue, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Cinematograph Act, 1918, and in pursuance of all previous notifications on the subject, is published for public criticism.

Notice is hereby given that any suggestions or representations which any person may desire to make regarding the provisions of these draft rules will be considered if submitted within six weeks of the date of publication of this notification:—

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE CINEMATOGRAHS ACT, 1918.

Section (1).—Rule for permanent cinema exhibitions.

* 1. These rules, printed in large type together with the name and address of the Examiners affixed thereto shall be kept during public exhibition and also be posted in most conspicuous place at the principal entrance to a building at not more than four feet from the floor so that all persons entering the licensed premises may be acquainted with them. Any breach of these rules shall as soon as reported to the ^{District Magistrate,} Commissioner of Police, be treated as an offence.

2. The following fee applications shall be provided:—

In the enclosure—a bucket of dry sand and a portable fire extinguisher.

In the enclosure—two buckets of water and four portable fire extinguishers of a pattern approved by the licensing authority.

These applications shall be so disposed as to be readily available for use. The fire buckets shall have round bottoms with handles and shall be capable of holding at least two gallons of water. They shall be painted red with the word 'Fire' on them in large black letters in English and the local vernacular.

Notes.—(1) 'enclosure' is meant that portion of the building in which the cinematograph apparatus is placed.

3. Before the commencement of such performance the cinematograph operator shall satisfy himself that the fire appliances in the audience are in working order.

One or more persons as may be necessary shall be specially nominated to have charge of the fire appliances in the audience during the performance.

4. The cinematograph apparatus shall be placed in an enclosure of substantial construction, made of, or lined internally with, fire-resisting material, and of sufficient dimensions to allow the operator to work freely.

5. The enclosure shall be outside the auditorium.

6. The door of the enclosure, and all openings, bushes and joints shall be so constructed, and maintained as to prevent, as far as possible, the escape of any smoke into the auditorium. Traffic shall be provided for the audience, but such provision shall not communicate direct with the auditorium.

7. Every such hole is meant passing through the hole through which the pipes and cables pass in order to make such hole reasonably smoke proof.

8. The opening through which the necessary pipes and cables pass into the enclosure shall be effectively sealed.

9. The openings in the back of the enclosure shall not be larger than is necessary for effective protection and observation.

10. Each opening shall be fitted with a screen of fire-resisting material, which can be released from both sides and enclose the enclosure in such a way that it automatically closes with a glass fitting joint.

11. No unauthorized person shall be allowed to enter the enclosure.

12. Smoking shall not be permitted within the enclosure.

13. No inflammable article shall unconsciously be taken into, or allowed to remain in, the enclosure.

14. A screen shall be placed on fire-resisting material of fire-resisting material.

15. A metal shutter, which can be readily inserted between the screen of light and the film gate, shall be provided.

16. Cinematograph projection shall be fitted with two metal film boxes of substantial construction, and not more than 14 inches in diameter, inside measurement, from which the film shall be caused to travel. The film boxes shall be made to close in such a manner, and shall be fitted with a film slot so constructed, as to prevent the passage of flames in the interior of the box.

17. Film shall be wound upon spools in such a manner that the wound film shall not at any time catch or project beyond the edges of the faces of the spool.

18. All film, when not in use, shall be kept in separate closed metal boxes. The storage of films shall be confined to top floors and never below red-light floors.

19. Cables for cinematograph lamps shall be taken as separate circuits from the source of supply and from the supply side of the main fuse in the general lighting circuit.

20. An efficient double-pole switch shall be fitted in the cinematograph lamp circuit within the enclosure.

21. When the cinematograph lamp is working the pressure of the current across the terminals of the double-pole switch shall not exceed 115 volts.

22. Within the enclosure the insulating material of all electric cables, including those leading to illuminating lamps, shall be covered with fire-resisting material.

23. All enclosures, with the exception of a enclosure for regulating purposes, shall be placed outside the audience and, if reasonably practicable, outside the auditorium. If inside the auditorium they shall be adequately protected by a wire guard or other efficient means of preventing accidental contact.

24. The operator, who shall be competent and not less than 25 years of age, shall satisfy himself, before the commencement of such performance, that all cables, leads, connections and enclosures are in proper working order.

25. The electric lighting of the premises shall have at least three separate and distinct main circuits as follows:—

(a) for the audience;

(b) for approximately half of the auditorium, passage ways, stairways, exits and parts of the building open to the public; and

(c) for the remaining half of the auditorium, passage ways, stairways, exits and parts of the building open to the public.

26. The general lighting of the auditorium shall be capable of control from inside the enclosure and also from outside and away from the enclosure.

27. A key of the wiring shall always be kept in a conspicuous place in the office of the manager of such building.

28. Whenever required by the Licensing authority or a police officer of a rank not lower than that of a sub-inspector a sufficient number of approved oil or gas lamps shall be provided for use in case of failure of the electric lighting in the auditorium, passageways, stairways and exits. These lights shall be kept burning during the whole time that the public are on the premises.

29. Whenever any electrical other than electricity is used for the lantern in use and the apparatus for its production shall be subject to the approval of the Licensing authority.

30. Electricity as open or naked lights shall be allowed, but if the nature of the performance or exhibition is such that it necessitates the use of naked lights, then such should be extinguished when application is made for a license.

31. Every cinematograph installation shall be inspected when first erected and once annually by the Government Electrical Inspector or by any officer deputed by him; and the inspecting officer shall certify to the licensing authority that the installation fulfils the requirements of this Act. The Government Electrical Inspector may enter the premises and inspect the cinematograph and other electric plant at any time.

32. It shall be deemed to be the license to comply with each of the provisions of the Theatrical Licenses Act, 1910, and of the regulations made thereunder as are applicable to the premises. No license shall be granted until after the notice required under section 41 of the Act has been given to the Commissioner of Police, Madras City, or the District Magistrate as the case may be, and the licensing authority has referred the Electrical Inspector of the District to issue the license.

33. The licensee shall notify in the licensing authority his intention to add to or alter any portion of the building or any part of the electric installation or of the apparatus for the production of any other (licensee) in any of the lantern, this notice shall be communicated by the licensing authority to the Electrical Inspector.

34. Every person intending to open a cinematograph exhibition should make an application in writing—

(a) if the place of exhibition is in the City of London to the Commissioner of Police,

(b) elsewhere to the District Magistrate.

Such application should be accompanied by a plan and description in duplicate of the electrical machinery and cinematograph apparatus and the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, will forward them for approval to the Electrical Inspector who will examine these papers and if necessary make an inspection of the building and plant. If he is satisfied that a license should issue, he should endorse the application accordingly before forwarding it to the Commissioner of Police or to the District Magistrate, who will make out a license in the name of the applicant and sign and date it before issue.

No cinematograph exhibition shall be opened until such a license has been obtained.

35. When the license is issued a copy of the plan and description forwarded under rule 34 verified by the licensing authority or signed by a justice of the peace shall be attached to the license. The licensee together with the plan and description or other document shall be produced on demand to any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector or to any person authorized by the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate.

36. The inspection of the Electrical Inspector shall not be made free of charge to the applicant and should any defects be discovered, written orders shall be issued for their rectification and a reasonable time may be prescribed for carrying out such orders. A fine of 10s for each day for which the local Government may direct shall, however, be charged if unexecuted inspection should disclose that such orders have not been properly carried out.

37. The license shall be in Form "A" attached to these rules. The licensee, his agents and agents shall obey or comply with all orders issued by the Electrical Inspector, the Commissioner of Police or police officers acting on their behalf from time to time or on emergency action, for the safety or convenience of the public, or for the preservation of order or of the public peace.

38. No building shall be used for cinematograph exhibitions to which the Act applies, unless it be provided with an adequate number of clearly indicated exits so placed and indicated as readily to afford the adequate ample extent of such exits, and with a passage of 3 feet width for every 10 feet of seating accommodation. By "adequate" is meant 2 linear feet of exit may be 40 square feet of seating space inside.

The exits in the building shall be so arranged as not to interfere with free access to the exits and the gateways and the stairways and the passages leading to the exits shall, during the presence of the public in the building be kept clear of obstructions.

The following rules shall be observed in providing seating accommodation:—

(1) The angle of elevation, extended at the eye of any person seated in the front row by the length of the vertical line dropped from the centre of the top edge of the picture to the horizontal plane, passing through the observer's eye shall not exceed 30°, the height of the eye of the person so seated above the floor level being 5' 6".

(2) The angle between the vertical plane, containing the upper edge of the picture and the vertical plane containing the observer's eye and the horizontal plane at the upper edge of the picture shall not be less than 20°.

39. No building shall accommodate more than 32 persons per 100 square feet or more than 32 persons per 2,000 cubic feet.

The stairways, gateways, steps, stair cases, etc., should be deducted before calculating the area available. Provided that the Police Magistrate may, at any time, and from time to time vary the number of persons to be admitted to these premises or any part thereof.

40. Whenever required by the licensing authority, sufficient and approved artificial means of ventilation shall be provided.

41. The use of the stairways must not be less than 8 feet x 4 feet.

42. There must be at least two stairways each not less than 4 feet wide to provide access to any gallery or upper floor.

Section (ii)—Rules for travelling cinematograph shows.

1. In this section the word "building" shall be deemed to include any booth, tent or similar structure and the licensing authority may refuse a license if in his opinion any portion of such building or structure is dangerously near to any neighbouring building.

2. Rules 1-4, 8-10, 12-24, 26, 27-32, 35-41, 43 and 44 of section (i) shall also apply to travelling cinema shows.

3. During the exhibition of films, when not in use, shall be kept in separate closed metal boxes.

4. Every person intending to start a travelling cinematograph exhibition should make an application in writing to the Electrical Inspector to Government. Such application should be accompanied by a plan and description in duplicate of the electrical machinery and cinematograph apparatus. The Electrical Inspector will examine these papers and, if necessary, make an inspection of the plant. If he is satisfied that the installation is in order, he will prepare a certificate in the name of the applicant which will normally be valid for a year but subject to revision by the Electrical Inspector within that period. Such certificate shall be sufficient authority as far as the place is concerned for any licensing authority to grant a license under section 3 of the Act.

5. No cinematograph exhibition shall be opened unless a license has been obtained from the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate. The license will be signed by such officer and may embody such conditions as the licensing officer considers desirable.

6. No building shall accommodate more than 32 persons per 100 square feet of space available for sitting or standing. The stairways, gateways, steps, etc., should be deducted before calculating the area available. Provided that the Police Magistrate may, at any time, and from time to time, vary the number of persons to be admitted to these premises or any part thereof.

7. The corner of the buildings must be at least 2 feet high.
8. The size of the doorway must be not less than 7' x 7'.
9. In any passage or between the materials there shall be no such side as aperture at least 7 feet high and 2 1/2 feet wide. [This aperture may be closed by lattice work or a split bamboo fence and fastened by twice on the inside.]
10. Doors or apertures not sufficiently in quantity be made of iron, concrete or similar material which can be easily removed by slight pressure from inside of the building.
11. No case but of any description shall be placed within or outside any door.
12. No doorway shall be above the level of the floor of the adjacent.
13. There shall be passages or passages not less than 4 feet wide all round the interior of the building and such passages shall be kept clear.
14. Any entrance must be
 - (a) strongly built,
 - (b) provided with access by not less than two stairs or approaches at least 4 feet wide and
 - (c) divided into separate blocks by clear passages at least 4 feet wide running from front to rear at intervals of not more than 30 feet apart.
15. Ridge ventilation shall be provided for at least half the total length of the building.
16. No external burning shall be allowed within 10 feet of the building.
17. No structure of inflammable materials shall be allowed for a longer period than three months at a time.

Section (iv)—Certification of films.

1. Films for certification shall be delivered to the President of the Board constituted for the purpose, who shall himself witness or depute one or more members of the Board to witness an exhibition of the films within a period of seven days from such delivery. A report thereof shall be made by the President to the members or members deputed as aforesaid and such report shall be placed before the Board, the President and one other member to consider the question for the purpose, who shall decide whether the film is to be certified for public exhibition or not.
 2. Each film certified as suitable for exhibition shall be marked as follows:—The film shall be marked with the Royal coat of arms and the words "Certified by the Board constituted in Malaya under the Cinematograph Act, 1918, on" It shall be inserted in the certificate issued by the certifying authority. A reproduction of the certificate shall be shown on each film. Details as to the name and length of the film shall be added to the certificate. The certifying authority shall issue a duplicate of the certificate for attachment to the film.
 3. A fee of Rs. 5 per 1,000 feet shall be charged for the examination and certification of films and shall be paid to the President of the Board before the exhibition.
- Provided that the local Government may reduce the rate of fee in the case of films under exhibition prior to the coming into force of these rules.

Form A.

(Rule 25.)

Licence for exhibition under the Cinematograph Act, 1918.

Name of person to whom licence is granted	Number of the place or places at which the licence is granted	Location of the place or places	Material of which the reel and mechanism are made or are proposed to be made.	Whether the premises are to be used during the day or during the night or both.	Date of first exhibition by the licensee to the Director of Government.	Special conditions, if any, on which the licence is granted.	Period for which the licence is granted in terms.	Fee paid.

Conditions.

This licence is granted subject to the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1918, and the rules made thereunder. It is also subject to the following conditions and rules:—

1. The licensee does not exempt the licensee, his servants or agents from taking out any other licences required by or otherwise complying with any other law, rule or by-law made thereunder.
2. The licensee shall exhibit or permit to be exhibited any film other than a film which has been certified as suitable for public exhibition by the prescribed authority, and which, when exhibited, displays the prescribed mark of that authority, and has not been altered or tampered with in any way since such mark was affixed thereto.
3. The licensing authority and any subordinate duly authorized by him in that behalf and any police officer specially deputed to keep order during any entertainment in the licensed premises shall at all times have free access to the said premises in order to see whether the conditions of the licence are fulfilled.
4. In the case of licences granted under section (3) of the rules for travelling cinematograph shows:—
 - (a) No lights shall be affixed to the side walls or posts of the building or enclosure hereby licensed or placed within five feet of the walls or roof.
 - (b) No bonfire shall be ignited by the licensee or his servants within 100 yards of any part of the outer walls of the licensed premises.
5. The licensee is not liable except with the permission of the licensing authority.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 544 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of villages; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act, and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari at Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari District, Hanasandrapur taluk, Tanjore village.

Unincorporated Chavara Suruli taluk, S. No. 112, belonging to Sanku Chinn Subbanna, bounded on the south by S. No. 118; east by S. No. 118; south by S. No. 112; west by S. No. 112 044

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 128 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing house-sites for Tanjore; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore District, Shiyali taluk, No. 26. Madanasa villages.

Exp. No. 140 L.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai; occupied, Serapeta, bounded on the south by No. 141; east by No. 140 L.I.; south by No. 140 L.I.; west by No. 140 L.I.	018
Exp. No. 140 B.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai; occupied, Serapeta, bounded on the south by No. 141 B.I.; east by No. 140 B.I.; south by No. 141 B.I.; west by No. 141 B.I.	030
Exp. No. 141 A.I. belonging to Panduranga Pillai and Sanku Pillai; occupied, Serapeta, Panduranga, Serapeta, bounded on the north by No. 141; east by No. 141 and 141; south by No. 141 B.I., S.I. and S.I.	012
Exp. No. 141 B.I. belonging to Panduranga Pillai; occupied, Serapeta, bounded on the north by No. 141; east by No. 141 and 141; south by No. 141 B.I.; west by No. 141 B.I.	048
Exp. No. 141 C.I. belonging to Panduranga Pillai; occupied, Serapeta, bounded on the north by No. 141; east by No. 141 and 141; south by No. 141 C.I.; west by No. 141 C.I.	037
Exp. No. 141 D.I. belonging to Panduranga Pillai; occupied, Serapeta, bounded on the north, west, south and east by No. 141 D.I.	049
Exp. No. 141 E.I. belonging to Panduranga Pillai; occupied, Serapeta, bounded on the north by No. 141 E.I.; east by No. 141 E.I.; south by No. 141 E.I.; west by No. 141 E.I.	058
Exp. No. 141 F.I. belonging to Panduranga Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 F.I.; east by No. 141 F.I.; south by No. 141 F.I.; west by No. 141 F.I.	062
Exp. No. 141 G.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 G.I.; east by No. 141 G.I.; south by No. 141 G.I.; west by No. 141 G.I.	010
Exp. No. 141 H.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 H.I.; east by No. 141 H.I.; south by No. 141 H.I.; west by No. 141 H.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 I.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 I.I.; east by No. 141 I.I.; south by No. 141 I.I.; west by No. 141 I.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 J.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 J.I.; east by No. 141 J.I.; south by No. 141 J.I.; west by No. 141 J.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 K.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 K.I.; east by No. 141 K.I.; south by No. 141 K.I.; west by No. 141 K.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 L.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 L.I.; east by No. 141 L.I.; south by No. 141 L.I.; west by No. 141 L.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 M.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 M.I.; east by No. 141 M.I.; south by No. 141 M.I.; west by No. 141 M.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 N.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 N.I.; east by No. 141 N.I.; south by No. 141 N.I.; west by No. 141 N.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 O.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 O.I.; east by No. 141 O.I.; south by No. 141 O.I.; west by No. 141 O.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 P.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 P.I.; east by No. 141 P.I.; south by No. 141 P.I.; west by No. 141 P.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 Q.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 Q.I.; east by No. 141 Q.I.; south by No. 141 Q.I.; west by No. 141 Q.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 R.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 R.I.; east by No. 141 R.I.; south by No. 141 R.I.; west by No. 141 R.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 S.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 S.I.; east by No. 141 S.I.; south by No. 141 S.I.; west by No. 141 S.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 T.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 T.I.; east by No. 141 T.I.; south by No. 141 T.I.; west by No. 141 T.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 U.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 U.I.; east by No. 141 U.I.; south by No. 141 U.I.; west by No. 141 U.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 V.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 V.I.; east by No. 141 V.I.; south by No. 141 V.I.; west by No. 141 V.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 W.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 W.I.; east by No. 141 W.I.; south by No. 141 W.I.; west by No. 141 W.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 X.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 X.I.; east by No. 141 X.I.; south by No. 141 X.I.; west by No. 141 X.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 Y.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 Y.I.; east by No. 141 Y.I.; south by No. 141 Y.I.; west by No. 141 Y.I.	061
Exp. No. 141 Z.I. belonging to Venkatasubrahmanya Pillai, Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 141 Z.I.; east by No. 141 Z.I.; south by No. 141 Z.I.; west by No. 141 Z.I.	061
Total	118

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 840 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of villages; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari District, Amalapuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Godavari District, Amalapuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari District, Amalapuram taluk, Sanku Pillai's villages.

Exp. No. 142 A.I. belonging to Sanku Pillai, Sanku Pillai and Sanku Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 142 A.I.; east by No. 142 A.I.; south by No. 142 A.I.; west by No. 142 A.I. 048

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, October 4, 1921.

No. 118.—Under sections 5 and 6 of the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said section to the Reverend Samuel Divyanayagam Panchanathan of the Church of England Mission, in Madras on the 24th August 1921, are hereby revoked.

F. C. DUTT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, October 4, 1921.

No. 121.—Under sections 105, 106, 261 (f) and 312-A of the Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 277, Financial, dated the 7th March 1921, Mr. L. K. Farnon, Assistant Secretary, Tamil of Revenue, Dependent Revenue, combined leave for one year (privilege leave for six months, balance on average salary for four months) and Furlough on full average salary for two months with effect from the 14th November 1921 or from date of exit.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 122.—In Schedule II under Finance Department Notification No. 61, dated the 20th June 1921, published on pages 143-48 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th June 1921, the item "Months and pro-rata rates on the bill" will be deleted.

Fort St. George, October 12, 1921.

No. 123.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay, the 10th September 1921.

No. 2045-F.R.—Mr. V. S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, a Junior Assistant in the office of the Assistant-General, Madras, has been appointed in addition as Assistant Accounts officer, with effect from the 11th September 1921.

F. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, October 8, 1921.

No. 202.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 137, Financial, dated 10th March 1921, and in modification of notification No. 207, dated 10th September 1921, published at page 102 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th September 1921, M.R. Dy. Rao Sekh B. Ebrahim Ali Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy collector, Quarter, privilege leave for three months and immediate duty with effect from 10th September 1921.

No. 201.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 137, Financial, dated 10th March 1921, M.R. Dy. V. Abinay Nayadu Gann, deputy collector, privilege leave for two months from 25th August 1921.

CANCELLATION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, October 7, 1921.

No. 205.—Notification No. 204, dated 10th September 1921, published at page 102 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th October 1921, granting privilege leave for two months to M.R. Dy. B. Yaraswami Nayadu Gann, acting deputy collector, Odishan, is cancelled.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, October 7, 1921.

No. 203.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered:—
M.R. Dy. Eswaraswami Ayyar Eshwaraswami Ayyar Avargal, on return from leave, to general duty, Avasthayan, viz. Mr. S. Vengalillem, L.O.S., granted leave.
[The vacancy for posting in general duty, Chittoor, ordered in Notification No. 202, dated 27th September 1921, published at page 101 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th October 1921.]

NOTIFICATIONS.

Part II. Corps, October 11, 1921.

No. 294.—The following Despatches to the Secretary of State for India are republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE INVENTS.

India.

Sir, the 16th September 1921.

No. 3909-F.E.—The following Despatches to the Secretary of State for India, No. 21, dated the 4th March, 1921; and No. 24, dated the 18th March 1921 with enclosures Nos. 14-22 and 24-28, are published for general information:—

No. 21 of 1921.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE INVENTS.

India.

To
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWIN MONTAGU.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Delhi, the 4th March 1921.

Sir,

We have the honour to forward our views on the suggestions put forward by the Foreign Office in the correspondence forwarded by the Secretary in your despatch and Statutory Department in his despatch No. 1, A. S. 8470-28, dated the 17th September 1920, No. E. & S. 8021-29, dated the 12th October 1920, and No. E. & S. 8478-29, dated the 23rd October 1920.

2. From the correspondence forwarded it appears that His Majesty's Government, in order to give effect to the provisions of the International Opium Convention of 1923 and generally to correct the improper consequences of opium, morphine, cocaine and similar drugs, have under consideration a draft treaty to be signed in the exchange of letters with foreign countries on this matter, in which it will be stated that the exportation of specified drugs from the United Kingdom to all destinations has been prohibited except under license, and that applications for the grant of licenses for exportation will be granted only to those cases where the application is accompanied by a certificate previously issued under the authority of the Government of the country to which the export is made to the effect that they are satisfied that the equipment is required for legitimate medical or scientific purposes and will not be misapplied. The drugs specified are raw opium, morphine, cocaine, ergotine, and derivatives (generally known as chemical) and their respective salts and medicinal agents, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-sixth of morphine or one-twentieth per cent of cocaine, ergotine, or derivatives. Our opinion is asked whether we would be prepared to make such arrangements for the United Kingdom to be made on our behalf, and whether we would be prepared to grant reciprocity in the manner of issuing certificates for our own exports. We shall send to you shortly the report asked for in your despatch No. 16, despatch, dated the 10th October 1920, containing a comprehensive survey of the existing laws, regulations and practice with regard to the traffic in opium and other drugs, and reviewing the whole position in the light of the terms of the Hague Opium Convention. But the proposals contained in the correspondence referred to above are most inconvenient from the subject of a separate despatch, since they appear to us to be entirely outside the proper scope of the terms of this Convention.

3. We are unable to understand why it is proposed to treat raw opium in the same manner as the other drugs mentioned in the draft treaty. We have never advised, nor did the Opium Convention when it should be so treated. Our views upon this subject are contained in our despatch No. 294, dated the 12th November 1921, and it may suffice in the present connection to give the following extracts from that despatch regarding the practice of opium cultivation in India, as we are in full agreement with the views therein expressed.

"The prohibition of opium-cultivation in India, we regard as impossible, and any attempt at it as fraught with the most serious consequences to the people and the Government. We take our stand on the basis of the recommendations of the Royal Commission (for India) which reported in 1904, viz., that the opium habit as a vice seriously exists in India, that opium is extensively used for medicinal and quasi-medicinal purposes, in some cases with benefit, and for the most part without injurious consequences; that the non-medical uses are an interference with the medical uses, that it would not be practicable to draw a distinction between them in the distribution and sale of the drug; and that it is not necessary (but the growth of the people and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited except for medical purposes. Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of habituated opium use have taught the people of India otherwise in the use of the drug, and its use is a negligible feature in Indian life. Even if it were possible to suppress the cultivation of opium in India, geographical and political limitations would place it beyond our power to prevent illicit import and consumption on a serious scale. The point is one which we do not propose to labour. But some useful light is thrown upon the use of opium by the results of the latest medical inquiry, conducted under our orders, into the drug habit in India. It will be seen from the statistics of illicit opium in India during 1920 that, among the cases of insanity caused by the use of opiates, the use of opium in all its forms is nearly responsible for any appreciable number. While 79 per cent of the cases are due to hemp and other narcotic drugs, 2-32 per cent to alcohol and 1-28 per cent to other drugs (principally cocaine), only 0-48 per cent are due to

propose that in respect of consignments imported by a Government Department or Government agent the opium which will accompany the indent for supply should contain no opium; that the consignment will not be re-exported.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)	CHIEF SECRETARY.
"	RAJESWARAN.
"	G. S. RAMAN.
"	W. E. VIGNES.
"	MISS VIGNES.
"	W. N. HADLEY.
"	T. H. HILLMAN.
"	B. N. SANKAR.
"	T. S. SANKAR.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

SUNDAY EVENING.

OCT.

No. 24 of 1921.

To THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWIN MONTAGU,

*His Majesty's Secretary of State for India,**Delhi, the 13th March 1921.*

Sir,

In your despatch No. Revenue 86, dated the 26th October 1919, you pointed out that under Article 18 (b) of the Peace Treaty the Members of the League of Nations had agreed to entrust the League with the general supervision of the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; that under Article 18 (d) of the Peace Treaty it had been agreed that the Hague Opium Convention of January 1912 should be brought into force and the necessary legislation should be enacted without delay; that it is necessary for the Government of India, therefore, to review the whole position as regards the laws and regulations affecting opium, morphia and other drugs and to make such changes in these laws and regulations as may be necessary to give the fullest effect to the provisions of the Convention; that it is probable that His Majesty's Government will lay the proposals of the Government of India in this matter, along with those of the Colonies, before the League of Nations, so that the League may consider their adequacy as affecting with due regard to the information which it will so soon possess as to the proceedings of other nations; and in view of this you asked us to submit a report in the form of a comprehensive survey of the existing laws, regulations and practice, and to recommend at the same time in full detail the steps which we propose to take in order to bring them into conformity with the Convention. These matters have already formed the subject of lengthy correspondence with you in connection with the Shanghai International Opium Convention of 1909 and the Hague Opium Convention, 1912; and the report must, therefore, necessarily repeat and recapitulate much of the information contained in previous documents. We propose to deal in this document with the production and export of "raw opium" as defined in Chapter I of the Convention and to allude very briefly with regard to the other matters.

1. The first Article of the Hague Opium Convention provides that

"The Contracting Powers shall enact effective laws and regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium unless laws and regulations on the subject are already in existence."

The cultivation of the poppy, the trade in opium and the opium habit existed in India long before the period of British rule, and the system of opium administration as it exists to-day has its basis in historical and political conditions which can only be alluded to in this report, but should not be overlooked. For over a century the Indian Government have been engaged in the gradual acquisition of control over the production, transit and sale of the drug throughout the country; by the gradual concentration of the cultivation, so far as British India is concerned, within restricted areas; by the discontinuance of cultivation in many of the retired Indian States, as the outcome of negotiations; and by the inclusion of all the different provinces in the general system as they were gradually acquired, or as the necessity for regulation became manifest. So far as administration and control are concerned, India consists of two parts—(1) British India, in which the Government of India exercise direct control and which comprises an area of more than a million of square miles and a density of population of 344 millions; and (2) the Indian States with a total area of 455,000 square miles and a population of 74 millions, over which the Government of India exercise no direct control. It will be convenient to deal with these separately.

3. Throughout the whole of British India (apart from the exceptional area mentioned in para graph 4) the cultivation of opium is regulated by Act No. XIII of 1857 (as amended by Act I of 1911), and Act I of 1919, aspects of which are indicated. Under these Acts the cultivation of the poppy within British India is permissible only under a license, the total area to be sown is fixed by the Government from year to year; and the license specifically restricts the area which the licensee may cultivate. With the lengthiest restriction mentioned in the next paragraph, the cultivator who receives advances when required to assist him in production, is bound to sell the whole of his harvest to the Government at a rate fixed from time to time by the latter. The whole opium is made over to the opium department in accordance to the Government factory at Ghazipur, and is there made up into "raw opium" as defined in Chapter I of the Convention. The total area to be cultivated in any one year is determined by the Government of India on a consideration of the amount required for internal consumption and the amount to be exported to foreign countries. The production of this opium is controlled by the opium department which has formerly two agencies,

was maintained at Poona in the provinces of Bihar and Orissa and the other at Bhamper in the United Provinces. Consequently, on the large reductions made in the export trade, it was found possible to combine the two agencies into one, and the Poona agency was abolished. It was further found possible to restrict the cultivation of the poppy to certain districts in the United Provinces. This has made it now a comparatively easy task to supervise the growing of opium under licence and to prevent the illicit cultivation of the poppy. Statement No. 11 attached to this despatch shows the area under poppy cultivation and the extent of opium under the Bengal monopoly system for each year during the present century. It will be seen that the cultivators have no considerable pretensions to the area under cultivation, harvesting in October and other times the normal autumn crop is a reasonable quantity. The policy adopted by the Government of India is to secure that the cultivation shall be rigidly limited to the amount necessary for meeting the normal demand and shall not vary too greatly owing to variations in seasonal conditions. For this purpose an attempt is made to keep a national stock in hand to cope with such variations. The price paid for the opium which is taken over by the Government from the cultivator bears no relation to the market rate for opium. The trade cannot do so, therefore, enter into any of the operations until the opium is received from the Government treasury. It will be observed from the statement that steadily owing to the large reduction in the export trade, which is referred to in paragraph 1 below, the area cultivated for poppy under the Bengal monopoly system has fallen from 642,331 acres in 1902-03 to 385,126 acres in 1919-20 and that the output of opium has fallen from 10,137,957 lb. in 1902-03 to 1,916,325 lb. in 1919-20. Since opium may only be grown on Government account and the operations from start to finish are rigidly supervised by officers of the Government, we consider that the control extended under this monopoly system is the most satisfactory short of total prohibition, that it is possible to devise.

4. The exception mentioned in the preceding paragraph is that of the cultivation of poppy in the Punjab. The system in force in this province is slightly different from that which prevails in the rest of British India where, as explained in the preceding paragraph, the operations are essentially controlled by the opium department. No restrictions had been placed by the Sikh administration on the cultivation of the poppy in the Punjab, although the production was nowhere very considerable. Since the province came under British rule, steps have been taken to secure the cultivation of the poppy, and in this province, as elsewhere in British India, such cultivation is now only permitted under licence. The cultivation is undertaken mainly for the production of poppy seeds but partly also for the extraction of opium. The matter is regulated by the Opium Act I of 1908 and the rules made thereunder by the Punjab Government, some of which are attached. The cultivators for poppy seeds are permitted in only two districts and cultivation of the poppy for the extraction of opium is only permitted in one sub-division of the State Hill districts and in one sub-division of the Kangra district. The area under cultivation is considerable, having been gradually reduced to about 5,000 acres. The only difference between this system and the Bengal monopoly system is that the enforcement of the provisions of the law is entrusted to the revenue and excise authorities of the province and not to the opium department of the Government of India, and that the produce is handed over to licensed traders instead of to the opium department. The control over the production of raw opium in this province is, therefore, as rigid as in the rest of British India.

The regulations regarding the growing of poppy in Mysore, Malabar and small areas surrounded by Indian States are similar to those in the Punjab, but no poppy has been cultivated in this area since 1908-10.

5. The Indian States stand in a different category. Over the production of opium in these territories the Government of India exercises no direct control. They have, however, in the past dealt with it by fiscal and other means when it seemed that their territories were liable to be used for consequences in British India or for export to foreign countries. The most important centre of opium production in Indian States consists of a number of States in Central India and Rajasthan, where what is known as "Malwa" opium is produced. The great bulk of this opium formerly produced in those States was destined for export mainly to China, but the question of the trade with China has led to a large reduction in the area under cultivation. Apart from the control exercised over the export of opium from those States, the only other method in which the Government of India can deal with the question in Indian States is by negotiation. Several States have come into line with the Indian Government and have entered into private agreements to prohibit the cultivation of poppy in their territories; their agreements had no effect in applying themselves with the opium required by them from the Government depot, and in small areas in their territories at a price not lower than the actual price in force in British dominions. In return for the acceptance of these obligations they obtain their opium as required from the Government of India in which opium is produced, the bulk of opium through British India is only permitted on behalf of the Government of India, or of some other Indian State which has entered into an agreement with the Government of India to obtain a specific quantity for its internal consumption. A certain amount of the Malwa opium is produced by the Government of India from the Malwa State and dependent States in the Sikkim region. The sale of smuggled opium from those States has been greatly reduced owing to the decision in cultivation management of the revenues of the China trade and also owing to the fact that Malwa opium is no longer an undisputed monopoly of the Government of India. But while the Government of India have been able by negotiation to bring certain Indian States into line with their policy regarding the production of opium and while no opium produced within their territories can pass into British India except under licence, we must at the same time point out that as regards the production of opium in Indian States for consumption abroad, the Government of India can exercise no effective regulation. The attempt to enforce any policy of abstention or restriction of the cultivation of opium in those States, apart from any agreements that may be entered into in treaty obligations, would mean an interference with the internal administration of the States, which the Government of India have no power to exercise either by principle or in treaty rights.

6. The exception mentioned in the opening sentence of paragraph 5 of this despatch refers to the remote and inaccessible tracts, which border on the Chinese frontier, where illicit trade always takes place, and which in the control of the cultivation of the poppy and the export of opium. The cultivation of the poppy has been prohibited throughout Burma proper, except in some lying along the Sino-Burmese frontier. The control of Government was

The only country which has prohibited the entry of raw opium is, so far as we are aware, China, and no export to China is now so prohibited from our ports, clause (a) of this Article has been given effect to.

From the year 1918 the Government of India have continuously pursued the policy of endeavouring to supply opium direct to the Governments of consuming countries in substitution for the sale by public auction. The contracting Government is expected to take substantially its whole requirements from India but no obligation is imposed on it to take a minimum quantity, and on occasions the Government of India have supplied less than the quantity required. These arrangements with which such arrangements have been made are those of Straits Settlements (including the Malay States), Hongkong, China, British North Borneo, Dutch East Indies and Ceylon. The responsibility for limiting their demands to their legitimate requirements, and for procuring re-export is thus on them more placed clearly and definitely as those Government who alone are in a position to gauge the demand, to limit their imports accordingly and to prevent exports. Last year about three-fourths of the total exports were made direct to the Governments of the consuming countries. The rest of opium for foreign export is disposed of by public auction at Calcutta. The opium revenue in the Government warehouses, while in Calcutta and may only be removed therefrom under system of supervision designed to ensure that a chest may not be tampered with or the opium stockpile is directed for direct re-exportation within British India. Arrangements are about to be direct re-exportation with the remaining large supplies of Indian opium. These Governments are Japan, Portugal (for Macao) and France (for French Indo China and Indochina), and where and if these negotiations are carried to a successful conclusion, the security for the public auction will probably disappear. It will be obvious therefore that this Article of the Hague Convention has been complied with by this Government. The provisions of the Article had in fact been accepted and adopted in practice long before they became formally operative. India exports no opium to any country which prohibits imports; it exports no opium to those of the countries which the Government of the consuming country desires to obtain, and it has in practice gone further than the provisions of this Article require, and has voluntarily placed a limit on the total exports from India, companies at what the particular demands may be. This policy has been consistently pursued, although the total amount of the trade has diminished on a large of over 84 millions year, and has seriously interfered with the balance of trade.

8. Article 4 of the Convention is as follows:—

"The Contracting Powers shall make regulations requiring that every package containing raw opium intended for export shall be marked in such a way as to indicate its contents provided that the assignment exceeds 5 kilograms."

All chests of opium for export are packed in gunny, and marked with a number, a red stripe, and the words "Raw opium."

9. Article 5 of the Convention runs thus:—

"The Contracting Powers shall not allow the import and export of raw opium except by duly authorized persons."

Paragraph 4 of this report shows that we have endeavoured to secure that consignments of opium are made over as far as possible direct to the Government of the importing country as it is desired. All exports of raw opium are strictly regulated by rule 40 of the rules made by the Bengal Government in Notification No. 440, dated the 2nd March 1914 and the subsidiary instructions contained in the Notification No. 163, dated 20th January 1920, copies of which are enclosed. We shall deal in the separate communications referred to in paragraph 1 above with the question of imports.

11. With reference to Article 18 of the Convention, we may state that, as stated in paragraph 8 of this dispatch, a certain amount of medicinal opium was exported from the Chinese factory, during the war, though this trade has now entirely ceased. Apart from that, a certain quantity of opium derivatives is occasionally manufactured in the Singapore market, a portion of which has been shipped from time to time to London for disposal in that market and the rest is used for meeting legitimate medicinal requirements in India. A statement is attached giving the above circumstances of the business.

13. Article 21 of the Convention runs as follows:—

"The Contracting Powers shall communicate to one another, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands:—

(a) The texts of the existing laws and administrative regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present Convention, or promulgated in virtue of the statutes thereof;

(b) Statistical information as regards the trade in raw opium prepared opium, morphine, heroin, and their respective salts, as well as in the other drugs or their salts or preparations referred to in the present Convention.

These statistics shall be furnished with as many details and within a period as short as may be considered possible."

The statistics supplied in accordance with this requirement are recommended in the schedule attached to this dispatch.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)	CHANDRASEN.
"	SEWANDER.
"	G. S. RAMAN.
"	W. H. RAMAN.
"	MOHAMMAD RAHMAN.
"	W. H. RAMAN.
"	T. N. HIRAN.
"	R. N. RAMAN.
"	T. N. RAMAN.

Schedule of Papers.

1. Act XIII of 1857.
2. Act I of 1811.
3. Act I of 1878.
4. Notification No. 552, dated the 2nd March 1818, containing rules framed under the Opium Act of 1858 by the Government of Bengal.
5. Notification No. 282, dated the 10th January 1820.
6. Rules made by the Government of the Punjab under sections 3 and 18 of the Opium Act I of 1878.
7. Karachi H.Q.-Tribes Regulation, 1865.
8. The Upper Burma and Arakan and Frontier Districts Regulation, 1907.
9. Regulation No. V of 1841.
10. Notification No. 1321, dated the 8th November 1872, relating to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay the exportation of opium.
11. Sample agreement made between the Government of India and the Governments of other provinces regarding the direct supply of opium from India.
12. Statement showing the area under poppy cultivation and the output of opium in the Bengal monopoly years.
13. Statement showing the opium actually manufactured at, and exported from, the Ocherigar Factory from 1808-10 up to date.
14. Statement showing the number of chests sold by the Government of India for export to foreign countries from 1800 to 1920.
15. Statement showing the quantities of opium supplied yearly to Governments with whom direct arrangements have been concluded.
16. Statement showing the number of chests of medical opium shipped yearly to the United Kingdom.
17. Statement showing the production of opium on Government account in the Indian States of Central India and Rajasthan.
18. Statement showing the ports to which Indian opium has been sent yearly from 1800.

EXHIBITION No. II.

Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of _____ regarding direct supplies of opium from India.

1. The Government of _____ agree to take the whole or substantially the whole of the requirements for India.
2. The Agreement is to come into force on the _____.
3. The Agreement is to be in force for _____ years. The question of renewal will be the subject of further negotiations between the two Governments at a later period; such negotiations to be concluded by the end of _____, by mutual consent, at a later date.
4. The Agreement may be terminated by giving _____ month's notice if it is found to work unfavourably to either party.
5. The price of opium supplied under this Agreement shall be Rupees _____ thousand per chest. But if the Government of India, subsequently to the introduction of these arrangements, should arrange for direct sales to another Government at a lower price than Rs. _____ per chest, the same reduced price shall be applied to sales to the Government of _____ with effect from the date on which it first becomes operative in the case of the other Government.
6. The Government of _____ is under no obligation to take a minimum quantity of raw opium.
7. The requirements for any year shall be intimated by the Government of _____ before the 15th September in the preceding year.
8. A fixed amount shall be supplied, month by month, its month's notice being given of any increase or decrease.
9. The Government of _____ agree to intimate to the Government of India the reasons of any large variation in the quantity taken.
10. Details arising out of the Agreement to be noted between the Government of India and the Government of _____.

EXHIBITION No. II.

Statement showing area under poppy cultivation, and output of opium, in Bengal monopoly years.

Year.	Area in acres.	Output (lbs.)	Year.	Area in acres.	Output (lbs.)
1800-01	85,417	2,484,844	1810-11	174,363	5,305,117
1801-02	89,400	2,523,247	1811-12	174,363	5,305,117
1802-03	94,500	2,574,348	1812-13	169,061	5,099,333
1803-04	87,119	2,410,361	1813-14	174,363	5,305,117
1804-05	815,368	2,378,322	1814-15	174,363	5,305,117
1805-06	880,148	2,601,640	1815-16	164,363	5,043,848
1806-07	884,086	2,601,640	1816-17	202,610	5,548,149
1807-08	880,148	2,601,640	1817-18	174,363	5,305,117
1808-09	884,086	2,601,640	1818-19	174,363	5,305,117
1809-10	884,086	2,601,640	1819-20	174,363	5,305,117
1810-11	884,086	2,601,640	1820-21	174,363	5,305,117

EXHIBITION No. 14.

Statement showing the number of chests sold by the Government of India for export to foreign countries.

Year.	Receipt.			Balance.	Total.
	By auction.	By direct arrangement.	Material system assigned to Company of India.	Expected to Foreign countries direct by Indian Ruler.	
	(Thousands.)	(Thousands.)	(Thousands.)	(Thousands.)	(Thousands.)
1891	49,301	...	...	22,139	89,399
1892	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1893	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1894	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1895	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1896	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1897	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1898	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1899	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1900	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1901	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1902	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1903	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1904	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1905	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1906	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1907	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1908	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1909	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1910	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1911	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1912	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1913	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1914	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1915	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1916	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1917	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1918	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1919	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399
1920	49,000	...	...	22,219	89,399

* 418 chests have been received.

Material system—

1 chest on (240 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

on (180 lb.) 90 chests at 10°

Fractional system—

1 chest on (180 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

on (120 lb.) 90 chests at 10°

Ration system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Material system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Ration system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Material system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Ration system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Material system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Ration system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Material system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Ration system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Material system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Ration system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Material system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Ration system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Material system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

Ration system—

1 chest on (750 lb.) 340 chests at 10°

on (110 lb.) 750 chests at 10°

EXHIBITION No. 15.

Statement showing the quantity of opium applied partly to Governments with whom direct arrangements have been concluded.

Country.	Quantity applied annually.	Country.	Quantity applied annually.
	(Thousands of Maunds.)		(Thousands of Maunds.)
1. Straits Settlements	1891 .. 2,100	2. Dutch East Indies	1891 .. 2,100
	1892 .. 2,100		1892 .. 2,100
	1893 .. 2,100		1893 .. 2,100
	1894 .. 2,100		1894 .. 2,100
	1895 .. 2,100		1895 .. 2,100
	1896 .. 2,100		1896 .. 2,100
	1897 .. 2,100		1897 .. 2,100
	1898 .. 2,100		1898 .. 2,100
	1899 .. 2,100		1899 .. 2,100
	1900 .. 2,100		1900 .. 2,100
	1901 .. 2,100		1901 .. 2,100
	1902 .. 2,100		1902 .. 2,100
	1903 .. 2,100		1903 .. 2,100
	1904 .. 2,100		1904 .. 2,100
	1905 .. 2,100		1905 .. 2,100
	1906 .. 2,100		1906 .. 2,100
	1907 .. 2,100		1907 .. 2,100
	1908 .. 2,100		1908 .. 2,100
	1909 .. 2,100		1909 .. 2,100
	1910 .. 2,100		1910 .. 2,100
	1911 .. 2,100		1911 .. 2,100
	1912 .. 2,100		1912 .. 2,100
	1913 .. 2,100		1913 .. 2,100
	1914 .. 2,100		1914 .. 2,100
	1915 .. 2,100		1915 .. 2,100
	1916 .. 2,100		1916 .. 2,100
	1917 .. 2,100		1917 .. 2,100
	1918 .. 2,100		1918 .. 2,100
	1919 .. 2,100		1919 .. 2,100
	1920 .. 2,100		1920 .. 2,100

EXHIBITION No. 16.

Statement showing the number of chests of opium shipped partly to United Kingdom.

1891	..	..	..	..	850 chests of 140 lb.
1892	..	..	..	..	2,490
1893	..	..	..	..	3,876
1894	..	..	..	..	2,000
1895	..	..	..	..	2,100 (including 400 chests subsequently reshipped).

Note.—A few chests were of 140 lb. and 120 lb. each.

to the administration of qualified doctors or druggists. They are dependent almost entirely on the herbal supplies of the country; doctors and the potent acceptance of herbals standing in the way of prompt access to skilled medical aid. In these circumstances the use of opium as a useful quantity is one of the most important aids in the treatment of children's sufferings. It is also a valuable help to the aged and infirm, as well as a valuable aid in the treatment of diseases which are caused by fatigue. To prevent the use of opium except under regular medical prescriptions would be a misfortune; in many instances it would be their only remedy.

5. Article 5 of the Convention, the Contracting Powers engage not to allow the import of new opium except by duly authorized persons. In our description of the arrangements to force to prevent the distribution of new opium, we have already shown how import is restricted to duly authorized persons.

1. Chapter II of the Convention relates to "Prepared Opium". This is defined as the product of new opium, obtained by a series of special operations, especially by distilling, boiling, treating and fermentation, designed to transform it into an extract suitable for consumption. It is also defined to include dress and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked. In a letter dated 10th December 1911, the Foreign Office was informed that on the assumption that the action of the Opium Commission to vote in favour of the motion binding the participating Governments to prohibit the importation and exportation of prepared opium, and it is shown from the report of the British delegates to the Commission that it was the intention of the Conference that opium which is either should be understood to be "raw opium," while smoking preparations should be considered "prepared opium." We have looked the part as the definition which was given above refers to consumption and not specifically to consumption by smoking, and by restricting the language employed and giving the obvious intention of the framers of the Convention, it might have been argued that the mere process of distilling and treating raw opium for the purpose of distilling is sufficient to bring raw opium free from within the definition of prepared opium.

The inclusion within the meaning of prepared opium of dress and all other residues remaining when opium has been smoked is not of great importance. None of the prohibitory rules apply specifically to dress or residues, but so far as they contain opium or morphine they are covered by the general rules and nothing further appears to be required.

6. Article 6 of the Convention requires the Contracting Powers to take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in and use of prepared opium, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned, unless prohibitions of the kind are already in existence. In dealing with this article, we shall have to distinguish between India proper and Burma the circumstances of which, as we have already remarked in paragraph 4, are peculiar. In India, so far as the manufacture of and internal trade in prepared opium are concerned, the position is simple. None of the rules permit the manufacture of smoking preparations except by an individual for his own use from opium lawfully in his possession. In cases (private), however, the conditions of the license issued for the use of opium contain a categorical prohibition of the boiling of opium by the licensee for any purpose whatsoever. Similarly the sale of smoking preparations is not permitted by the rules. Such manufacture and sale are, therefore, absolutely prohibited under section 4 of the Opium Act, and so far steps in the fullest compliance with the terms of this article. These restrict the quantity of the product and effective suppression of the use of prepared opium. In a Resolution No. 255-F K, dated 19th August 1912, dealing with the measures adopted by the International Opium Commission at Shanghai, Lord Reading's Government pointed out that it had long been recognized and could not be more clearly emphasized that in India opium-smoking stood on a very different footing from opium-smoking. Opium smoking was universally prohibited by public opinion; it was rarely resorted to by great numbers of people but was generally indulged in as a secret vice; and the danger of its extension, when practiced in public, furnished strong justification for adopting measures which approached as nearly as was practicable to total prohibition. They pointed out the severe restrictions in which opium smoking was already subject, in particular the restriction to one ounce of the quantity of smoking preparations which an individual might lawfully possess. They were of opinion that the quantity of opium daily used by an opium smoker was so large in comparison with that used by an opium-eater and the consequences and difficulty involved in the repeated preparation for smoking, such as such that these restrictions hardly fell short of legal prohibitions. They considered, however, that the time had now come for further steps in the direction of direct and universal prohibition, whether they were desirable to suppress all public gatherings for the purpose of smoking opium, whether they were called schools, clubs or social assemblies and to prohibit all manufacture of opium-smoking preparations save by an individual of a small quantity for his own private consumption and not even as a result of another. The measures which they suggested to further these purposes were:-

(a) to provide that an assembly of three or more persons for the purpose of smoking opium should be declared illegal, an exception being made in favour of members of the same family, and that the presence of opium-smoking pipes or other apparatus or of any quantity of smoking preparations should be held sufficient to raise the presumption of an intention to smoke opium;

(b) the reduction of the maximum limit of private possession of opium-smoking preparations to the amount which constituted the daily dose of an ordinary consumer;

(c) the reduction of the maximum limit of private possession of opium other than smoking preparations;

(d) the raising of the legal price of opium.

The change in the rules, which allowed manufacture on behalf of a smoker as well as by himself, mentioned in the resolution has, we have already seen, been carried out in all provinces as has also the other measures referred to in the preceding paragraph with the exception of (a). The limit of private possession of opium smoking preparations and of other opium has been raised since 1911, shown as in the following table:-

Provinces.	Limit of private possession of opium-smoking paraphernalia		Limit of private possession of opium-silver than smoking paraphernalia.	
	In the case of individuals.	In the case of host or more persons assembled for purpose of smoking.		
	1911-12 Rupees.	1908-09 Rupees.	1911-12 Rupees.	1908-09 Rupees.
Bombay	1	1	1	7 (a) and 1 (b)
Bengal	1	1	1	10 (c) and 4 (d)
Bihar	1	1	1	1
Central Provinces	1	1	1	1
Coastal Provinces	1	1	1	1
Madras	1	1	1	1
North-West Frontier Provinces	1	1	1	1
Punjab	1	1	1	1
Rajputana	1	1	1	1
Sindh	1	1	1	1
United Provinces	1	1	1	1
Assam	1	1	1	1
Chhota Nagpur	1	1	1	1
Coorg	1	1	1	1
Malabar	1	1	1	1

(a) Opium, Vinyopium, Giffenium.

(b) Opium, Vinyopium, Giffenium.

(c) Opium of the East and Federal District, East of the Eastern Main Canal.

(d) East of the Presidency.

* Not specially provided for.

During the same period the same price of Opium again has been raised as shown below:—

Provinces.	Same price. Rupees per 100 lbs.	
	1911-12.	1910.
Bombay	35	40
Bengal	35 and 37	45
Bihar	35 to 35	40
Central Provinces	35 to 70	70 to 100
Coastal Provinces	35 to 35	35
Madras	35 to 35	35
North-West Frontier Provinces	35 to 35	35
Punjab	35 to 35	35
Rajputana	35 to 35	35
Sindh	35 to 35	35
United Provinces	35 to 35	35
Assam	35 to 35	35
Chhota Nagpur	35 to 35	35
Coorg	35 to 35	35
Malabar	35 to 35	35

10. The measures described above while they make the habit of opium smoking more difficult and more expensive have nothing in them in the nature of the suggested prohibition which it was the aim of Lord Hardinge's Government to enforce in part by suppressing all public pathways for the purpose of smoking opium. The measures contemplated in this act are described in (a) to (d) paragraph 5 above, and since then the local Government expressed their willingness to legislate on the lines that had been suggested. The Government of Madras went further and were prepared to prohibit the practice of opium-smoking altogether. It was, however, represented that such legislation would more probably be affected in the Imperial Legislature Council and the main lines on which such legislation should proceed were agreed upon by Lord Hardinge's Government. At the same time they felt that they could not during the war introduce a measure which was bound to be contentious and they resolved to postpone further action until the end of the war. Since that the position was changed owing to the introduction of the constitutional reforms. Hence the position in the provinces is a provincial, and in all Governor's provinces, except Assam, a transferred province, and in legislation it is necessary must be initiated and carried in the Imperial Legislative Council. We propose, however, to invite local Governments to consider the question of proceeding with such legislation in the lines decided on in 1912 in the areas for which they are responsible.

11. We have suggested that the Madras Government were prepared to prohibit the practice of opium-smoking altogether. To this course the Government of India have never been able to agree and we are not prepared to abandon the position which has been taken up by our predecessors. In their dispatch of 26th November 1911, to which we have already referred Lord Hardinge's Government said, "We have arrived at three conclusions after full discussion, in preference to an attempt at the categorical prohibition of the smoking of opium by individuals. To declare the act in itself illegal would, we are convinced, have been impracticable, ineffectual, and even dangerous. It would have been necessary for us, in the first instance, to ascertain and register all persons habituated to smoking, as China has endeavored to do. Then, we believe, would present various difficulties which we were to register opium-smokers as well as the impossibility under present conditions in India. It made effective it would only lead to the increased use of other and probably more dangerous drugs, and to the sale of inferior quality and the consequent superfluous and even dangerous adulteration of the product. It would open the door to blackmail, extortion and an amount of interference with the trade of the people which would be absolutely intolerable." With this

declaration we are in the fullest accord. The gradual and effective suppression of the use of prepared opium required by article 6 of the Convention is now, as in the past our ideal, and we are in full agreement with the Government of India in its determination to take every practicable step towards its realization with due regard to the circumstances of this country. More than this the Convention does not require.

12. We have still to consider the case of Burma, and in this connection we cannot do better than quote the memorandum presented by Sir William Meyer to the International Conference at The Hague in 1923.

"The case of Burma (as stated by the Government of India in the dispatch from which I have to further quote) is, in regard to opium, regulation stands by itself."

"Historical considerations, still in operation, and local circumstances have had to be carefully weighed in the evolution of the present opium policy in Burma. When Upper Burma was annexed in 1885 the Government of India had had sufficient administrative experience of opium and its effects on Burmese in Lower Burma to warrant the adoption of a prohibitory policy in regard to the indigenous population. This policy was supported by the British public opinion, which was strongly against opium, and by the nominal prohibition of opium by the Burmese dynasty which preceded our rule. The prohibition under Burmese rule was not, however, very effective, and the native rulers, while granting those who sold opium a legal monopoly in Burmese, levied customs dues on all buyers and caused imported into Upper Burma. The British Government, having before it the proved instability by Burmese in Upper Burma except for medical purposes, and the prohibitions still continue. The absolute prohibition of non-medical opium, whether for selling or smoking, in Burmese was adopted in Lower Burma in 1925. In Lower Burma, however, a class of opium-smoking Burmese had grown up, and no exemption had to be made in their favor. It was provided that all Burmese of 25 years or upwards who desired to continue the use of opium must register themselves, and persons unsuccessful from the beginning, and the registers had to be revised from time to time, though of course an exemption was brought in the revised registers except those of Burmese who would purchase opium for smoking at the shops in a population of about 10 millions. These measures were all of 21 years of age or more in 1924, and one therefore above 45 years of age at the present day. The rate of decrease ought to be more rapid now, and the rate of registered smokers will shortly die out. With their extinction there will be absolute prohibition of opium in Burmese, except for medical purposes, in the whole of Burma, that is, in the great mass of the population of the province."

"The consumption of opium by non-Burmese races is allowed as in India proper, but subject, as I shall presently explain, to still more stringent restrictions. It is generally confined to Chinese who arrive, and Indian immigrants belonging to classes who use opium in moderation in India proper and who confine in do so in Burma."

"Taking the province, as a whole, however, smoking is the prevalent form of consumption, and consequently the shopkeepers in Burma are allowed to make up the raw opium supplied to them in smoking preparations and to retail such preparations to persons entitled to make use of them. The retail of private possession by such persons, whether as regards raw opium or smoking preparations, is there less or more than I mean."

"The policy of forbidding opium consumption to Burmese other than registered smokers in Lower Burma proved very difficult to carry out in practice owing to the large amount of smuggling and illicit sales which it provoked. These difficulties arose mainly from the following circumstances:—as has been already explained, the registration of non-Burmese smokers in 1925 had been very incomplete, largely owing to the ignorance of the people in regard to the new restrictions to which they were to be subject. It became a profitable industry to supply the wants of smokers thus excluded, and this industry was further evaded by illicit smokers (non-Burmese and registered Burmese) whose a lucrative traffic in the number of licensed shops had deprived of a legitimate means of supply. The extensive network of the previous illicit smuggling from India proper, while the high rate of taxation for smoking that in India, which the Burmese Government had imposed in order to discourage smoking made it probable not merely to send over illicit opium from India, but to add staff which had been lately procured at Indian shops. In Upper Burma, again, the smuggling of opium-prohibiting trade in Yunnan and the Shan States, and a long and difficult frontier prevented smuggling from those areas. Lastly, it was found that the licensed shop keepers themselves were largely giving in the contraband trade, selling smuggled opium to their illicit customers and sending out buyers to visit the staff outside the shops, while legitimate purchasers were being tempted to dispose of some of their purchases to non-registered Burmese. And I need hardly add that the development of this contraband industry threatened to wreck the rising generation of Burmese, who could in no way have obtained registration in 1925, with the smoking habit."

"Difficult as the problem thus was, the Government of India was then to have dealt with it in a satisfactory and efficient manner. In the first place, as already explained, Burmese opium smokers who might have been registered in 1925, but had not done so, were brought on the registers, thus enabling them to get their opium in a lawful instead of in an illicit manner. The number of unregistered shops was at the same time somewhat increased, though it still amounts to only 120 for the whole of the rest province."

"Secondly, the strength and efficiency of the protective staff has been enormously increased at a cost which has severely strained the financial resources of the Provincial Government."

"Thirdly, the shop system has been severely revised so that which all but amount, in practice, to a policy of virtual prohibition. The method is thus described by the Government of India's dispatch:—

"Each shop, though let to a private licensee, is placed in the charge of a separate resident Native officer, who is required to take charge of the opium when the shop is closed, to be present at the shop throughout the hours of sale, to see that the name of each purchaser and the quantity sold to him are correctly recorded in the shop registers by the licensed vendor or his staff, and to ensure the quantities sold month by month to each purchaser to the purchaser's probable consumption and

means of purchase. This latter restriction on sales was introduced in order to stop the sale of opium to men buying the opium in Burma who cannot under the law purchase opium. Careful enquiry has been necessary in order to distribute purchases who were not consumers, and to restrict sales to consumers as far as possible. These little or no margin for sale to others. In addition to the record kept in the daily sales register, personal letters have been opened in the shops for all consumers whose daily allowances in fixed shops one-eighth of a ton. Each consumer who has been registered in the register has been given a page in the register the total quantities of opium purchased by him, both at the shop within whose sphere he resides and at other shops, are recorded month by month under his name and note is made of the name's consumption and income with other information bearing on the character of opium made to him. The whole of these operations are carried out under the strict official supervision, though the profits on the sales, after payment of a fixed licence fee, come to the licensed trader.¹²

"The retail opium in commerce is fixed at 1 rupee per mla (or say 10. 10. per mla) for new opium and 1½ rupee (or 10. 10. per mla) for smoking preparation, save of a few special shops where it has been placed lower owing to the special facilities for smuggling. Further, in four districts in which 'foreign opium' (a term I shall presently explain) is supplied the rates at present are 10 annas (10d) per mla for new and 15 annas per mla for prepared opium. The rest of the drug has been fixed much higher than in India proper, where it is by no means low. Thus, comparing the with this—the amount of taxation which the Government derive on each mla (about 2½ lbs.) of opium is 1 rupee in my previous paper, amounts on the average, on the best statistics available, is 25 annas in India proper, while in Burma it is 60 annas per mla, or more than double.

"The 'foreign opium' above referred to is the product of Chinese areas and the Shan States bordering on Upper Burma, which has been allowed in, for both consumption, under strict Government control, in two districts of the province into which it could otherwise be easily smuggled; and in this category have to be included opium grown in certain Karek villages where poppy cultivation is allowed because, though the villages are nominally within British Burma, their situation in remote hills has hitherto rendered it impossible to make any prohibition of such cultivation effective. Subject to these exceptions the cultivation of the poppy is prohibited throughout Burma, and the sole source of the supply is Bengal opium obtained from India by Government channels.

"Lastly, steps have been taken to cope with the smuggling into Burma of opium illicitly procured by private persons in India proper by restricting the supply to shops in certain districts of Bengal, where this method of contraband supply was found to prevail, in question rigidly fixed with reference to estimated local requirements.

"Though the smuggling trade still constitutes a grave danger, against which the almost permanent measures are necessary, and though, in spite of these precautions, it is believed that there is still a considerable smuggling trade entering India proper and Burma, the fact remains that the opium business within India described, the regions of the British staff, and the frequent seizures they make have produced a very salutary effect. Thus I find from the last known Administration Report at Burma that the seizures of the preventive staff led to the conclusion that the price of illicit opium at Rangoon, the chief entrepot of the smuggling trade from India, which was 75 or 80 rupees per mla in the early part of 1909, had risen to 125 rupees per mla in 1912, and this enormous increase in price clearly indicates a materially diminished source of supply. And, as in the case of India proper every direction of the area under poppy cultivation there, consequent on the closing down of the trade with China must diminish the source from which this contraband traffic is supplied. I may further mention that while the consumption of this opium in Burma was about 8,000 mla six years ago, it has shrunk to 55,000 mla in 1912-13.

"I now turn to the further measures which the Government of India have been considering since the Shanghai Commission reported. In the first place, as has been already pointed out, the number of Burmese specially permitted to consume opium from a factor which is progressively diminishing to total extinction.

"As regards the non-Burmese consumers, the Government of India have carefully considered whether the loss to some for the double prohibition of the use of opium, except for medical purposes, throughout Burma, has been too heavy to supply to the population in the light of necessary conditions. 'We concluded,' as our own words, 'the Government of Burma which after a thorough enquiry has come to the conclusion that the proposal is impracticable at present. The present source of the supply of opium to Burma are India, the transborder provinces of China, and the distant country of the semi-barbarous tribes—the Shans, Kachins, and Wa—within the British sphere. The bulk supply from India could be stopped at once, but our local officers report that the prohibition of opium in Chinese territory just across the border of Burma has not yet been successfully stopped. There will also be difficulty in enforcing the prohibition of opium in the tribal territory, and much discontent will inevitably be caused by the attempt. Unless these supplies are cut off there will be the strongest stimulus given to smuggling, under which even the present prohibition given to Burmese will be rendered nugatory. There is considerable smuggling of opium already from India into Burma inasmuch as the very high price ruling Burma, especially in India, and this will be enormously increased if the bulk supply is cut off, unless the preventive staff is strengthened to an extent altogether beyond the resources of the Provincial Government. Further, the only method by which a real prohibition against non-Burmese sales in Burma could be enforced with any hope of success would be by a system of registration (yet persons already addicted to the habit) similar to the registration of Burmese opium consumers in Lower Burma. The non-Burmese population, however, consists of a large floating population of Indians and of Chinese from the British territories, who are not settled in Burma but come there as coolies, apprentices (Kikhs), mercenaries, clerks, Chinese servants, or in pursuit of other professions. It would be impossible to introduce registration now for all among such a migratory population, and a proposal which ignored persons who are consumers would most certainly fail. The bulk supply of opium from India would have to be stopped in any case. And the danger of more deleterious drugs, such as morphine, cocaine, and the derivatives of hemp, taking the place of opium is greater in Burma than in other provinces,' owing to the greater wealth and relatively luxurious habits of the population there.

"It should be noted, however, as evidence that everything is being done, short of prohibitive legislation, to suppress the traffic in opium, that, as the Government of India observe, "the Government of Burma has, as early as 1910, completely revised its opinion with the view of greater stringency as regards the production and sale of opium. Again, under the Burma Opium Law (Amendment) Act (Burma Act VII of 1909), persons who are believed to earn a livelihood in whole or in part by illicitly trafficking in opium or by selling such traffic can be dealt with in a similar manner to that provided for under section 130 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This section empowers magistrates to require security from believed dealers, buyers, and other criminals not in default of security to send them to prison. Under the same Burma Act the powers of Police and other officers to search and search for opium. As has been advanced, "while it may be mentioned that a similar attempt is being made to strengthen the law in respect of cocaine and other intoxicating drugs which have a tendency to take the place of opium with every increase in the stringency of the opium legislation. Further, the Government of Burma along with the other Provincial Governments is about to reduce the limit of private possession of smoking preparations."

15. The position in 1912 then described is substantially correct at the present day. We have already mentioned that the number of registered cocaine smokers has now been reduced from the original 54,000 to 6,665 and the retail price to consumers has been raised from 1 rupee per taluk of raw opium and 1½ rupees per taluk of smoking preparations to Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-11, respectively. These changes are, however, unimportant compared with the step which the Government of Burma, with our approval, propose to take with effect from the 1st April next, viz., to prohibit the sale of prepared opium throughout Burma. When this has been done no effective defence will have been made to bringing the position in Burma into line with that of the rest of India, and though the peculiar circumstances of Burma necessitate that the process of suppressing the use of prepared opium in that province should be more gradual than in the rest of India, the history of the efforts directed to this end of which we have quoted above is sufficient to show that it is not of the difficulties involved we are accurately doing up to the obligation imposed by Article 4 of the Convention.

16. Article 7 of the Convention requires the Contracting Powers to prohibit the import and export of prepared opium. As none of the provincial rules permits such import and export they are forbidden under section 4 of the Opium Act and this Article is therefore complied with. In the circumstances the question whether the requirements of Article 8 are fulfilled does not arise.

17. Chapter III of the Convention deals with the control of morphine, cocaine and other similar and related drugs. The control of morphine in India is exercised by means of the Opium Act, 1907, and rules made thereunder, while cocaine is regulated by the various provincial Excise Acts or Regulations and rules thereunder, the rules in both cases being made by the Local Government and Administration.

18. In paragraph 23 of the despatch of Lord Hardinge's Government, No. 283, dated the 23rd November 1911, it was stated that the law on the subject of morphine in India varied from province to province and in paragraph 10 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 430-F.E., dated the 19th August 1912, a copy of which was forwarded to the India Office with Mr. Harcourt's letter No. 744-F.E., dated the 2nd October 1913, the attention of Local Governments was drawn to the urgent necessity of a self-maintained body of rules relating to morphine and allied opium compounds and the desirability of having uniform rules for the whole of British India. It was not, however, until 1918 that a standard set of rules was agreed upon and Local Governments were invited to adopt them with such modifications as local conditions might require. Since then all Local Governments and Administrations have aligned their standard rules with slight immaterial modifications and we propose to continue the rules in force in Bengal as typical of all.

19. The fact that there is no self-maintained body of rules regulating cocaine drugs is such a province unless it is easy to follow exactly how they are controlled, but as the Excise Acts or Regulations of all provinces and areas follow the same main lines, we have that the general aspect which we give of the system with reference to the provisions of our Article of the Convention concerned will make it a simple matter to compare the existing regulations in each province with the requirements of those Articles.

20. It will be seen that in the rules which deal with narcotic drugs these drugs are defined as including all alkaloids of opium and their salts, with the general definition of cocaine given in the Act or partly in the Act or partly in supplementary regulations under the Act includes within the term coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (Erythroxylon coca), every drug, synthesis or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and every preparation or admixture of any article already mentioned. The rules, therefore, cover both morphine and cocaine and their salts as defined under the heading of Chapter III of the Convention and deal with it in Articles 8 to 13.

21. Article 4 of the Convention requires the Contracting Powers to enact legislation with as regulations to confine to medical and legitimate purposes the manufacture and use of morphine, cocaine, etc., when laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence. The morphine rules in force in India allow only licensed dealers or licensed shops to manufacture (rule 3 and 4) or sell (rule 10 and 11) morphine drugs. The licensed dealer may sell only to other licensed dealers or to licensed chemists or approved practitioners, i.e., registered medical practitioners and chemists or other persons engaged in medical or veterinary practice approved by the Chief Revenue Authority (rule 29). The licensed chemist may sell only on the prescription of an approved practitioner while the approved practitioner may possess morphine drugs only for use in his practice and not for sale (rule 30). Other persons, individuals may not possess such quantity of morphine drugs as has been at one time deposited and sold for their use under the rules (rule 4). The existing rules thus fully comply with Article 4.

22. In use with regard to cocaine. All the provincial regulations agree in providing the manufacture of cocaine only by licensed or private, however, as cocaine is manufactured and its manufacture is not contemplated by the rules which restrict possession to various classes of persons among whom the licensed manufacturer of cocaine is not included. The only persons who are allowed to possess cocaine are licensed retailers who are always approved chemists—approved practitioners, medical officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries and persons to whom it has been deposited as the possession of an approved medical practitioner. The licensed

means of purchase. This latter restriction on sales was introduced in order to stop the sale of opium to men buying for resale to Burmese who smuggle under the law purchase of opium. Careful enquiry has been necessary in order to stimulate purchases who were not accustomed, and to restrict sales to consumers so as to afford them little or no margin for sale to others. In addition to the record kept in the daily sale registers, personal ledgers have been opened in the shops for all consumers whose daily allotment is fixed above one-eighth of a tola. Each consumer in Burma or (in Lower Burma) registered Burman, is given a page in the register the total quantities of opium purchased by him, both at the shop within whose sphere he resides and at other shops, are recorded month by month under his name and note is made of the man's completion and arrears with other references bearing on the abstinence of opium made to him. The whole of these registers are turned on to the closest official supervision, though the police on the sales, after payment of a fixed license fee, access to the licensed trader.

"The small price to consumers is fixed at 3 rupies per tola (or say 40, 45, per tola) for raw opium and 15 rupies (or 40, 45, per tola) for smoking preparations, save at a few special shops where it has been passed lower owing to the special facilities for smuggling. Further, in four districts in which 'foreign opium' (i.e. opium) is sold generally, it is fixed at the same amount as 10 rupies (100) per tola for raw and 15 rupies per tola for prepared opium. The rest of the drug has thus been made much higher than in India proper, where it is by no means low. Thus, comparing like with like—the amount of opium which the Government brings in each year (about 2 1/2 lbs.) of opium as it is sold in my previous paper, amounts on the average, on the last statistics available, to 50 rupies in India proper, while in Burma it is 45 rupies per tola, or more than double.

"The 'foreign opium' above referred to is the product of Chinese growers and the Shan States bordering on Upper Burma, which has been allowed in full, unexceptional, under strict Government control, in four districts of the province into which it could otherwise be easily smuggled; and in this supply has to be included opium grown in certain Kachin villages where poppy cultivation is allowed because, though the villages are occasionally visited by British forces, their standards in remote hills has hitherto rendered it impossible to make any prohibition of such cultivation effective. As regards to these exceptions the cultivation of the poppy is prohibited throughout Burma, and the sole source of legitimate supply is Bengal opium obtained from India by Government channels.

"Lastly, steps have been taken to cope with the smuggling into Burma of opium lately procured by private persons in India proper by restricting the supply to shops in certain districts of Bengal, where this method of procured supply was found to prevail, to quantities rigidly fixed with reference to estimated local requirements.

"Though the smuggling trade still constitutes a grave danger, against which the constant precautions are necessary, and though, in spite of these precautions, it is believed that there is still a considerable smuggling trade between India proper and Burma, the fact remains that the special measures which I have described, the vigilance of the British staff, and the frequent seizures they make have produced a very salutary effect. Thus I find from the last Home Administration Report of Burma that the acquisition of the preventive still led to the economies that the price of illicit opium at Rangoon, the chief entrepot of the smuggling trade from India, which was 74 or 80 rupies per tola in the early part of 1908, had risen to 100 rupies per tola in 1911, and this increase in price is now clearly indicating a markedly diminished source of supply. And, as in the case of India proper any diminution of the area under poppy cultivation leads, consequent on the shutting down of the trade with China, must diminish the source from which this contraband traffic is supplied. I may further mention that while the consumption of illicit opium in Burma was about 25,000 toms some years ago, it has shrunk to 15,000 toms in 1912-13.

"I am now to the further measures which the Government of India have been considering since the Shanghai Commission expired. In the first place, as has been already pointed out, the whole of Burmese territory permitted to consume opium found a factor which is progressively diminishing to total extinction.

"As regards the non-Burmese consumers, the Government of India have carefully considered whether the time has come for the absolute prohibition of the use of opium, except for medical purposes, throughout Burma, but have had to reply to the question in the negative in the light of prevailing conditions. 'We considered,' to use their own words, 'the Government of Burma which also a thorough enquiry has come to the conclusion that the proposal is impracticable as general. The present sources of the supply of opium to Burma are India, the transborder provinces of China, and the distant country of the semi-barbarous tribes—the Burmese, Kachins, and Wa—within the British sphere. The illicit supply from India could be stopped at once, but our local officers report that the prohibition of opium in Chinese territory just across the border of Burma has not been successfully stopped. There will also be difficulty in enforcing the prohibition of opium in the Indian country, and much discontent will inevitably be caused by the attempt. Unless these supplies are cut off there will be the strongest stimulus given to smuggling, under which even the present position given to Burmese will be rendered dangerous. There is considerable smuggling of opium already from India into Burma on account of the very high prices ruling Burma, viz. in India, and this will be enormously increased if the illicit supply is cut off, unless the preventive staff is strengthened to an extent altogether beyond the resources of the Provincial Governments. Further, the only method by which a total prohibition against non-Burmese access in Burma could be enacted with any hope of success would be by a system of registration (of persons already addicted to the habit) similar to the registration of Burman opium consumers in Lower Burma. The non-Burmese population, however, consists of a large floating population of Indians, and of Chinese from the British Settlements, who are not settled in Burma, but come there on trading expeditions (Zibans), war-chests, clerks, domestic servants, or in pursuit of other professions. It would be impossible to introduce registration once for all among such a migratory population, and a proposal which ignored non-consumers who are consumers would most certainly fail. The hill tribes of northern Burma would have to be excepted in any case. And the danger of more deleterious drugs, such as morphia, cocaine, and the depictions of laudanum, taking the place of opium is greater in Burma. . . . This is other preventions, owing to the greater wealth and relatively denser habit of the population there.

"It should be noted, however, as a warning that everything is being done, short of prohibitions which existing circumstances permit that, as the Government of India observes, "the Government of Burma has, as early as 1916, resolutely issued its opium rules in the direction of absolute abstinence as regards the possession and sale of opium. Again, under the Opium Law (Amendment) Act (Burma Act VI of 1908), persons who are induced to commit a forfeiture in whole or in part by unlawfully trafficking in opium or by abetting such trafficking are dealt with in a similar manner to that provided for under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code. They are not empowered to negotiate in opium security from habituated smokers, beggars, and other persons and in default of security to send them to prison. Under the same Burma Act the powers of Excise and other officers to arrest and search for opium have been enhanced, while it may be mentioned that a similar attempt is being made to strengthen the law in respect of cocaine and other intoxicating drugs which are a hindrance to the place of opium with every increase in the stringency of the opium regulations. Further, the Government of Burma along with the other Burmese Governments is about to relax the ban of private possession of smoking preparations."

13. The position in 1913 thus described is substantially correct at the present day. We have already remarked that the number of registered Burmese consumers has now been reduced from the original 24,000 to 8,100 and the retail price to consumers has been raised from 1 rupee per kilo of new opium and 1½ rupees per kilo of existing preparations to Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 1-11, respectively. These changes are, however, immaterial compared with the step which the Government of Burma, with an approved purpose, is taking with effect from the 1st April next, viz., to prohibit the sale of prepared opium throughout Burma. While this has been done an effective advance will have been made in bringing the position in Burma into line with that of the rest of India, and though the peculiar circumstances of Burma necessitate the process of suppressing the use of prepared opium in that province should be most gradual this is the aim of India, the history of the efforts devoted to this end of which we have quoted above is sufficient to show that in spite of the difficulties involved we are constantly going up to the obligation imposed by Article 8 of the Convention.

14. Article 1 of the Convention requires the contracting powers to prohibit the import and export of prepared opium. As one of the principal rules permits such import and export they are forbidden under section 4 of the Opium Act and this Article is therefore complied with. In the circumstances the question whether the requirements of Article 8 are fulfilled does not arise.

15. Chapter III of the Convention deals with the control of narcotics, cocaine and other similar and allied drugs. The control of morphine in India is exercised by means of the Opium Act, 1907, and rules made thereunder, while cocaine is regulated by the various provincial Excise Acts or Regulations and rules thereunder, the rules in both cases being made by the Local Governments and Public Authorities.

16. In paragraph 12 of the despatch of Lord Hardinge's Government, No. 281, dated the 13th November 1912, it was stated that the law as to the sale of morphine in India varied from province to province and in paragraph 20 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 112-24, dated the 16th August 1915, a note of which was forwarded to the India Office with Mr. Rowland's letter No. 744-P K, dated the 2nd October 1915, the attention of Lord Hardinge was drawn to the urgent necessity of a self-contained body of rules relating to morphine and allied opium compounds and the desirability of having unified rules for the whole of British India. It was not, however, until 1918 that a standard set of rules was agreed upon and Local Governments were invited to adopt them with such modifications as local conditions might require. Since then all Local Governments and Public Authorities have adopted these standard rules with slight unimportant modifications and we propose to consider the rules in force in Bengal as typical of all.

17. The fact that there is no self-contained body of rules regulating narcotic drugs in each province makes it less easy to follow exactly how they are controlled, but as the Excise Acts or Regulations of all provinces and areas follow the same main lines, we trust that the general account which we give of the system with reference to the provisions of each Article of the Convention considered will make it a simple matter to compare the existing regulations in each province with the requirements of these Articles.

18. It will be seen that in the rules which deal with morphine drugs these drugs are defined as including all alkaloids of opium and their salts, while the general definition of cocaine goes in the Act or partly in the Act and partly in supplementary regulations under the Act and includes in the term new leaves, alkaloids of coca, every drug or substance prepared from the coca plant (Erythroxylon coca), every drug, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and every preparation or addition of any article already mentioned. The rules, therefore, cover both morphine and cocaine and their salts as defined at the beginning of Chapter III of the Convention and dealt with in Articles 8 to 15.

19. Article 8 of the Convention requires the Contracting Powers to issue pharmacy laws or regulations in order to method and legitimate purposes the manufacture, sale and use of morphine, cocaine, etc., unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence. The morphine rules in force in India allow only licensed dealers or licensed chemists to manufacture (rules 8 and 4) or sell (rules 19 and 21) morphine drugs. The licensed dealer may and only in India licensed dealers or licensed chemists or approved practitioners, i.e., registered medical practitioners and dentists or other persons engaged in medical or veterinary practice approved by the District Officer (rule 18). The licensed chemist may sell only on the prescription of an approved practitioner while the approved practitioner may possess morphine drugs only for use in his practice and not for sale (rule 20). Doctors' individuals may only possess such quantity of morphine drugs as has been at one time dispensed and sold for their own use under the rules (rule 5). The existing rules thus fully comply with Article 8.

20. So too with regard to cocaine. All the provincial regulations agree in permitting the manufacture of cocaine only by license: in practice, however, as cocaine is manufactured and its manufacture is not contemplated by the rules which restrict possession to persons charged with power among whom the licensed manufacturers of cocaine are not included. The only persons who are allowed to possess cocaine are licensed vendors—who are always approved chemists—approved practitioners, medical officers in charge of hospitals and dispensaries and persons to whom it has been dispensed on the prescription of an approved medical practitioner. The licensed

apply to it. In this respect, therefore, our rules do not comply with the requirements of the Convention and we are inviting the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the desirability of amending their definition of morphine drugs so as to include in it medicinal opium so defined in the Convention.

(2) The definition of morphine drugs and of opiates in our rules are such as to include all preparations containing morphine and opiates in human or animal poisons. The morphine and opiate rules, therefore, already apply to the preparations mentioned in clause (i) of article 18. It will, however, be observed that certain specific preparations have been expressly excluded from the operation of the rules on the ground that they contain only negligible quantities of morphine or opiates. In order, therefore, to make certain that our rules shall be in strict compliance with the terms of the Convention we are having the lists of exempted preparations examined with a view to including Local Government rules to exclude such preparations as may be found to contain more than 0.2 per cent of morphine, 0.1 per cent of opiate, or 0.1 per cent of heroin.

(3) Up to the present it has always been taken for granted that heroin was within the meaning of "morphine drug" as defined in the provincial morphine rules. We are, however, doubtful whether it can be considered to come within the definition of morphine drugs. We are, therefore, suggesting to Local Governments the desirability of amending their definition of "morphine drug" so as to include all derivatives direct or indirect of alkaloids of opium and their salts and the salts of such derivatives. Meanwhile we may say that in practice heroin is already subject to the same rules as morphine and that clause (c) of article 18 is, therefore, complied with.

(4) It will be seen that the definition of morphine drugs when amended as proposed and the existing definition of opiates already cover all cases contemplated in clause (d) of article 14.

15. Article 23 in Chapter V of the Convention requires the Contracting Powers to examine the possibility of issuing laws or regulations, making it a penal offence to be in illegal possession of raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, opiates and their respective salts unless laws or regulations to the effect are already in existence. In this connection we would invite attention to section 3 of the Opium Act, 1918, and to the penalty clauses of the various provincial Opium Acts and regulations, from which it will be seen that penalties are already provided for such illegal possession.

16. In compliance with article 24 we forward copies of the texts of existing law, rules and administrative regulations respecting the matters referred to in the Convention, together with statistical information regarding the trade in raw opium, prepared opium, morphine, cocaine.

Port St. George, October 8, 1931.

No. 185.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DISPOSAL OF OPIUM (Revenue).

Sikhs, the 15th September 1931.

No. 1049-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 3 of the Indian Opium Act, 1909 (11 of 1909), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duty charged, under Article 43 of Schedule I to the said Act, on opium given for interest paid in British India, as the opium of the Mysore District specified below:—

The year 1 per cent. income-tax free, Bonds of 1931.

Twenty to thirty per cent. per cent, income-tax free, Bonds of 1931.

Port St. George, October 6, 1931.

No. 196.—Under section 8 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1914, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, subject to the control of the Agency Commissioner, the Judicial Assistant to the Agency Commissioner may hold his Court at any station within the districts of Gopur, Vengalpetam, Godavari and the Agency division.

Port St. George, October 8, 1931.

No. 207.—Under section 3(a) of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1914, the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to authorize Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and Assistant Commissioners in the Agency Division to exercise the powers specified below in respect of grant-keepers appointed under section 6 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871:—

Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars—to grant leave for a maximum period of three months and appoint substitutes. Assistant Commissioners—to grant leave and appoint substitutes for any period.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, October 7, 1931.

Under section 3, A & 2 of 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 55 acs. be the same a three more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a school and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue

South Arch District, Tridshakalan taluk, Typanguli villages.

Deen, dry, S. No. 115 A-2, belonging to Panchakhera temple, assigned to the town being N. Bannagan, Padakudi, S. Panchakhera, Padakudi, T. Padakudi, Padakudi and S. Padakudi, bounded on the north by S. Bannagan, and by S. 115 A-2, north and west by S. 115 A-2	0 07
Goverment, dry, S. No. 116 A-1, belonging to S. Kappa, Padakudi, bounded on the north and west by S. 115 A-2, south by S. 116 A-2, west by S. 116	0 01
Total	0 08

Ademangulan village.

Goverment, dry, S. No. 120 A, belonging to S. Padakudi, Padakudi, of K. Panchakhera, Tridshakalan District, bounded on the north by S. 115; south by S. 116; north by Typanguli; and by S. 120 A	0 07
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Pannadan village.

Goverment, dry, S. No. 5-6, belonging to Pannadan Kathan, bounded on the north, situated north by S. 1; south by S. 5-6	0 00
Goverment, dry, S. No. 1-4, belonging to Kishinokhera Pital, P. K., village street, bounded on the north and west by S. 1, south by S. 1-4, west by S. 1-4	0 00
Goverment, dry, S. No. 1-3, belonging to Kishinokhera Pital, village street, bounded on the north by S. 1-3, and south by S. 1-3, south by S. 1-3	0 00
Total	0 01

Thirumalapuram village.

Goverment, dry, S. No. 102 A-2, belonging to S. Panchakhera, Padakudi, bounded on the north by S. 115 A-1; south by S. 102; south by S. 102 A-2	0 00
Goverment, dry, S. No. 114 A-2, belonging to S. Panchakhera, Padakudi, bounded on the north by Panchakhera; and by S. 102; south by S. 114 A-2; and by S. 114 A-1	0 00
Total	0 00

Vadakeri village.

Goverment, dry, S. No. 110 A-1, belonging to S. Panchakhera, Padakudi, bounded on the north and west by S. 110 A-1, north and west by S. 110	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 11 A-1, belonging to S. Panchakhera, Padakudi, bounded on the north by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1, south by S. 11; south by S. 11 A-1	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 11 A-1, belonging to S. Panchakhera, Padakudi, bounded on the north by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1, south by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 11 A-1, belonging to S. Panchakhera, Padakudi, bounded on the north by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1, south by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 11 A-1, belonging to S. Panchakhera, Padakudi, bounded on the north by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1, south by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 11 A-1, belonging to S. Panchakhera, Padakudi, bounded on the north by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1, south by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 11 A-1, belonging to S. Panchakhera, Padakudi, bounded on the north by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1, south by S. 11 A-1; south by S. 11 A-1	0 01
Total	0 04

Kishinokhera village.

Goverment, dry, S. No. 102 A-1, belonging to Pannadan K. Kappa, S. Kappa, S. Kappa and S. Pannadan, bounded on the north by S. 102 A-1; south by S. 102, south by Kishinokhera, west by S. 102 A-1	0 00
Goverment, dry, S. No. 102 A-1, belonging to Pannadan K. Kappa, bounded on the north by S. 102 A-1; south by S. 102, south by S. 102 A-1, south by S. 102 A-1	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 102 A-1, belonging to Pannadan K. Kappa, bounded on the north by S. 102 A-1; south by S. 102, south by S. 102 A-1, south by S. 102 A-1	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 102 A-1, belonging to Pannadan K. Kappa, bounded on the north by S. 102 A-1; south by S. 102, south by S. 102 A-1, south by S. 102 A-1	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 102 A-1, belonging to Pannadan K. Kappa, bounded on the north by S. 102 A-1; south by S. 102, south by S. 102 A-1, south by S. 102 A-1	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 102 A-1, belonging to Pannadan K. Kappa, bounded on the north by S. 102 A-1; south by S. 102, south by S. 102 A-1, south by S. 102 A-1	0 01
Goverment, dry, S. No. 102 A-1, belonging to Pannadan K. Kappa, bounded on the north by S. 102 A-1; south by S. 102, south by S. 102 A-1, south by S. 102 A-1	0 01
Total	0 04

Port St. George, Order 4, 1921.

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and containing a public house, be the same a little more or less, is reserved for a public purpose, to wit, for the additional sitting accommodation, Panchakhera Railway station; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Panchakhera District Officer, Kanchikottam, is empowered to prohibit the possession of a Collector under the Act and directed to take steps for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the District Engineer, Kanchikottam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Taniwa district, Paramaribo taluk, Tapanaryai village.

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Fort AC, Guam, October 8, 1902

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 333 acres, be the same a public road or lane, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village-ways in Knapdale; and, under sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, the Revenue District Officer, Tullymore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue District Office, Tullymore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Ararat district, Yallouk taluk, Kaskaghpet village.

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E. W. LEIGH.

Arthur Sanders is General.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Port St. George, October 8, 1933.

No. 142.—Under article 360 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 2nd March 1919, M.R. Dy. A. H. Saravakha Appayagoo (Avergal, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, extension of privilege leave for two months and fifteen days in continuation of the leave already granted to him.

East St. Review, October 8, 1892.

No. 343.—Mr. B. F. Hignald, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough on medical certificate by two months and permitted to return to duty at the end of it.

A PROTESTANT MP

Rev. St. George, October 4, 1892.

No. 594.—M. R. B. K. S. Vignashan Araya Aravall, Second Assistant to the Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist, to be Assistant Agricultural Chemist in the Madras Agricultural Service as such, vide No. 593.

SOFTWARE LICENSING

Fort St. George, October 8, 1910.

No. 165.—The Governor is pleased to order under the provisions of section 30 of the Madras Forest Act, 1893, that the area specified below which was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the same in Notification No. 425, dated 15th October 1891, published at page 3123 and 1643 of Part I of the First G. O. Gazette, dated 20th October 1941, shall henceforth be reserved forest with effect from 1st December 1933 :—

District.	Tahiti.	Village.	Name of reserve in portion of reserve indicated.	Area.	Station and description.
Tierceroy ..	Etirakiraka ..	Munihirai ..	Portion of Vallard 310, Block 4.	47 ¹ / ₂ 12	Situated in the northwest of Block 4 and to the west of a straight line from point (A) No. 11 to 49.

and adjoining Munihirai village. Starting from pillar No. 41, the boundary of the plot runs to a straight line to pillar No. 11, to and thence straight line to pillar Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, to the starting point, viz., pillar No. 41.

Brief description.—This reserve for the Department.

Reason for designation.—The portion is a necessary area.

Port St. George, October 4, 1921.

No. 248.—The Governor in Council declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1907, that the area specified below which was declared to be reserved forest under section 49 of the Act in Notification No. 449, dated 28th September 1919, published on page 827 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th September 1919 shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 1st December 1921:—

FOREST.

Name of reserve in portion to be designated.	District.	Tahiti.	Village.	Area.
Portion of Vallard reserved forest ..	Etirakiraka ..	Etirakiraka ..	Munihirai ..	47 ¹ / ₂ 12

Description.—Situated northwest of Vallard reserved forest.

Reasons.

First.—Starting from a point situated on the eastern boundary of E. No. 449, Vallard village, 50 chains north of the main reserve forest. The line runs westerly direction along the western boundary of the area designated in G. O. No. 1463, dated 17th May 1911, with the following bearings and distances to the westernmost corner of E. No. 449 of Vallard:

From E. No. 449 to S. No. 1.	Bearing.	Distance.
1 to 2.	45°.	1,420 links
2 to 3.	10°.	400 "
3 to 4.	70°-30'.	1,210 "

Explanation.—From the last mentioned point (northwestern corner of E. No. 449) the line runs in a north-westerly direction to station No. 1 with a bearing 45° for a distance of 1,420 links, thence to station No. 2 with a bearing 10° for a distance of 400 links, and thence to station No. 3 with a bearing 10°-30' for a distance of 1,210 links.

Second.—From the last mentioned point (A, No. 1) the line runs westerly direction to A, No. 2 with a bearing of 50° for a distance of 604 links.

Third.—Thence from the last mentioned point (A, No. 2) to the starting point with a bearing of 55° for a distance of 1,320 links.

Brief description.—This reserve for the Department.

Reason for designation.—The portion is here and ready and is of no use to the Department.

No. 249.—The Governor in Council declares under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1907, that the areas specified below which were declared to be "reserved forests" under section 18 of the Act in Notification No. 537, dated 24th July 1920, published on page 824 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 24th August 1920, shall cease to be reserved forests with effect from the 1st December 1921:—

Name of the Forest.	District.	Tahiti.	Name of Village.	Area.
Part of Munihirai Reserve ..	Etirakiraka ..	Etirakiraka ..	Munihirai ..	400 00
				400 00
			Total ..	800 00

Reasons.

(No. 1.)

First.—Starting from the station above on the eastern boundary of E. No. 514 of Forest No. 1 (see also sketch in the north of the main reserve forest) at E. No. 113 of the main village (the 1000 000 000) north-westerly direction along the western boundary of E. No. 514, to the westernmost corner.

Second.—Thence the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along the western boundary of the same (No. 514) to about 600 links to the next station above.

Third.—Thence the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along the western boundary of the same (No. 514) to about 100 links to the next station above. Thence in a north-westerly direction along the western boundary of the same (No. 514) to the next station above.

Guryan District, Dnepropetrovsk, No. 344, Kiliyevskaya village—see

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J. M. TURISO,
Secretary to Government

of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Tirunelveli taluk, Melkitten village.

Dec. S.R. No. 4613, belonging to Marudamalai Pital and Chellappa Pital, bounded on the north by S.R. 161; east by No. 4613; south and west by No. 4614	0-08
Dec. S.R. No. 4614, belonging to Marudamalai Pital, bounded on the north by No. 4613; east and south by No. 4614; west by No. 4615	0-01
Total	0-09

Port St. George, October 4, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0-18 acre, be set aside a little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for strengthening the right bank of the Channel in the limits of Alernachipattu and Thiruvannamalai villages in Papanasalai taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Papanasalai taluk, Alernachipattu village.

Revenue, dry, part of No. 4613, belonging to Nandakrishnan Pital, bounded on the north by S.F. No. 161; east part by S.F. No. 161 D; south by part of No. 161 E; west by No. 161 K of Thiruvannamalai.	0-08
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Thiruvannamalai village.

Revenue, dry, part of No. 161 E, belonging to Panchanabai Appa, also Panchanabai Appa, P. Ramaswami Appa, Melkitten Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, R. Subramanian Appa, R. Subramanian Appa, R. Subramanian Appa, minor gardens and certain fish ponds, bounded on the north by S.F. No. 161 and 161 D-1; east by part of No. 161 A-1; south by part of No. 161 B-1; west by part of No. 161 C-1	0-01
Revenue, dry, part of No. 161 E-1, belonging to 161, Melkitten Pital, T. R. Subramanian Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, minor gardens and certain fish ponds, bounded on the north by No. 161 A-1; east by part of No. 161 B-1; south by part of No. 161 C-1; west by part of No. 161 D-1	0-01
Part of No. 161 E-1, belonging to 161, Melkitten Pital, T. R. Subramanian Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, minor gardens and certain fish ponds, bounded on the north by No. 161 A-1; east by part of No. 161 B-1; south by part of No. 161 C-1; west by part of No. 161 D-1	0-01
Part of No. 161 E-1, belonging to 161, Melkitten Pital, T. R. Subramanian Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, minor gardens and certain fish ponds, bounded on the north by No. 161 A-1; east by part of No. 161 B-1; south by part of No. 161 C-1; west by part of No. 161 D-1	0-01
Part of No. 161 E-1, belonging to 161, Melkitten Pital, T. R. Subramanian Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, minor gardens and certain fish ponds, bounded on the north by No. 161 A-1; east by part of No. 161 B-1; south by part of No. 161 C-1; west by part of No. 161 D-1	0-01
Part of No. 161 E-1, belonging to 161, Melkitten Pital, T. R. Subramanian Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, minor gardens and certain fish ponds, bounded on the north by No. 161 A-1; east by part of No. 161 B-1; south by part of No. 161 C-1; west by part of No. 161 D-1	0-01
Part of No. 161 E-1, belonging to 161, Melkitten Pital, T. R. Subramanian Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, Venkataswami Appa, minor gardens and certain fish ponds, bounded on the north by No. 161 A-1; east by part of No. 161 B-1; south by part of No. 161 C-1; west by part of No. 161 D-1	0-01
Total	0-08

Port St. George, October 4, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1884, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0-48 acre, be set aside a little more or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit, for strengthening the right bank of the God Swami channel of Melkitten; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirunelveli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vengalpet district, Papanasalai taluk, Melkitten village.

Revenue, dry, No. 1613, dry, belonging to Alagappa Pital, bounded on the north by remaining portion of the said No. 1613; east by No. 1613-1; south by remaining portion of the said No. 1613-1 to be acquired; west by remaining portion of the said No. 1613-1 to be acquired	0-08
Revenue, wet, No. 1613-1, belonging to remaining portion of Alagappa, bounded on the north by remaining portion of the said No. 1613-1 to be acquired; east by No. 1613-1; south by remaining portion of the said No. 1613-1 to be acquired; west by No. 1613-1	0-01
Revenue, wet, No. 1613-2, belonging to Alagappa Pital, bounded on the north by remaining portion of the said No. 1613-2 to be acquired; east by No. 1613-2; south by remaining portion of the said No. 1613-2 to be acquired; west by No. 1613-2	0-01
Revenue, wet, No. 1613-3, belonging to Alagappa Pital, bounded on the north by remaining portion of the said No. 1613-3 to be acquired; east by No. 1613-3; south by remaining portion of the said No. 1613-3 to be acquired; west by No. 1613-3	0-01
Total	0-08

Melkitten village.

No. 1613-1, dry, belonging to Alagappa Pital, bounded on the north by No. 1613-1; east and south by No. 1613-1; west by No. 1613-1	0-01
Total	0-08

Exp. St. Geogr., October 4, 1951.

Under section 6, Act of 1904, File Exemption the Governor is Conced hereby declare that the land described below and measuring 4-1/2 acres, to the owner of said acre or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Road along the left bank of South channel, Keweenaw and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, London, is approved to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the land described. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, London, and was in operation at any time during office hours.

Kilima District, Dwi taluk, Kottigalasa village.

[illegible]



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OR

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 613

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1921. [PART I. 5 p.]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

[Copies of this form may be obtained on application to the Printing Office, Madras.]

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1921.

An Open Competitive Examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held in London in 1922, the written work commencing at the 1st August, while the viva voce test (Subject A) will be held in July.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be not more than twelve.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 1st June 1922, an application in the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No application that an application form or a letter requesting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commission unless the person making such application produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates who delay their applications until the last day will do so at their own risk.

Advisees of such application forms are sent, and any candidate who has filed up and returned the printed application form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the candidate of any claim to consideration.

Candidates will be notified early in June of the date and place fixed for their viva voce test and of the manner in which the fee (£20) is to be paid. The order for admission to the written part of the examination will be posted early in July to the address given on the form of application, and will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates are to attend.

The subjects of the Open Competitive Examination will be the same as in 1921. They are shown on pages 2 and 3 of this paper.

The age limits are 21 and 24 on 1st August 1922, the lower limit then being a year less than in 1921.

Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation, some for one year and some for two years, the younger candidates being assigned for two-year probation. The regulations governing the period of probation are under consideration and will be published later, when the full regulations for the competition of August 1924 are ready for issue. It may, however, be stated that selected candidates will be required to pass certain of essential tests and tests in riding at intervals during and at the end of the period of probation; and that, provided the probation is passed at one of the Universities or Colleges in the United Kingdom approved by the Secretary of State, certain monetary allowances will be made to the selected candidates by the Government of India.

EXTRACT

from the Regulations for Examinations for the Indian Civil Service which were in force in 1921.

5. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commission:—

- (1) (A) That such an individual provided he is a British subject.
- (B) That of he (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and afterwards came to the issue of his birth his father was a British subject or the subject of a State in India and that such father will be so continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India.

Provided that a father or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Government General in Council has made a declaration under section 10-A of the Government of India Act, 1919, amended by section 2 of the Government of India (Amendment) Act, 1919, may be considered eligible.

N.B.—In the case of Subjects of India it will be necessary for a candidate to obtain a certificate of age and qualification under Regulation 2 (b) issued under authority of the Government of India, No. 1114, dated

1st September 1916, and signed, should be in a candidate in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the Deputy Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional ailment, or bodily infirmity, including fits, or likely to suit him, for the Indian Civil Service.

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

8. The Examination will include the following subjects.* The numerical value is shown against each subject.

Section A.—To be taken by all Candidates.					Marks.
1. Essay	..	..	..	..	100
2. Essay	..	..	..	..	100
3. Passer Part.—Questions on contemporary subjects, social, economic, and political	..	..	..	..	100
4. Science.—Questions on general principles, methods and applications of Science, including Geography	..	..	..	..	110
5. Translations.—Candidates from one of the following languages not taken in section B, viz., French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Russian; Latin being also an option for those who take two modern languages in Section B	..	..	..	..	100
6. A Free Verse Translation	..	..	..	..	500
Total for Section A					500

Section B.—Optional subjects.

Candidates are allowed to take up subjects in this section up to a total of 1,000 marks.

Language with History and Literature.

	Marks.
7. Latin, translation, and prose or verse composition	300
8. Russian History and Latin Literature	300
9. Greek, translation, and prose or verse composition	300
10. Greek history and literature	300
11. French, translation, free composition, set composition, and exercises	300
12. French history and literature	300
13. German, translation, free composition, set composition, and exercises	300
14. German history and literature	300
15. Spanish or Italian, translation, free composition, set composition, and exercises	300
16. Spanish or Italian history and literature	300
17. Russian, translation, free composition, set composition, and exercises	300
18. Russian history and literature	300
19. Arabic, translation, free composition, set composition, exercises	300
20. Arabic history and literature	300
21. Persian, translation, free composition, set composition, exercises	300
22. Persian history and literature	300
In subjects 7-24 the history and literature subject associated with a language can only be taken by candidates who also offer themselves for examination in the language itself	
23. English literature, Period 1, from 1550 to 1700	300
24. English literature, Period 2, from 1700 to 1814	300

History.

25. English History to 1689, social, economic, political, constitutional	300
26. British History, 1689-1815, social, economic, political, constitutional	300
27. European History, either Period 1, from 480 to 1454 or Period 2, from 1454 to 1789	300
28. European History, Period 2, from 1789 to 1814	300

Science, Politics, Law and Philosophy.

29. General Economics	300
30. Economic History	100
31. Public Economics, including Public Finance	100
32. Political Theory	100
33. Political Organization	100
34. The Constitutional Law of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire, and the Law of English Local Government	100
35. English Private Law	100
36. Roman Law	100
37. Public International Law and International Relations	100
38. Moral Philosophy	100
39. Metaphysical Philosophy	100
40. Logic	100
41. Psychology	100

*A syllabus, showing the chapters of the Examination in the various subjects, is sent herewith.

Mathematics and Science

[illegible]

A candidate desiring to offer any of the subjects 44-55 or subject 62 must produce evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Laboratory Training to an Institution of University rank. For (64) Astronomy, (67) Statistics, (81) Geography, (83) Physical Anthropology, etc., and (84) Agriculture, other equivalent training will be required. There will be no laboratory test as a part of the examination.

[illegible]

In addition to taking one of the subjects 62 and 61 as core answers, candidates whose mother-tongues are Indian languages may take the other of these subjects in place of subject 6.

From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject each department will be made as the Civil Service Commission may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for made superficial knowledge.

Moreover, if a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise awarded to him.

June 1911.

ΣΠΕΡΜΑΤΟΚ

The Civil Service Commission is authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to announce that the open competition for the Indian Civil Service Open Competition in this country, viz., 25 to 26 on the 21st August of the year of competition, with an age limit for the Open Competition to be held in 1921. For the Open Competition to be held in August 1921, the age limit will remain the same as in 1920, viz., 25 to 26 on the 21st August of the year of competition, these years constituting a transition period from the old to the new age limit. The rule mentioned in the appendix to the current Regulations, by which a maximum of one year's deduction from actual age is allowed in certain cases on account of war-service, will remain in force for the Competition to be held in 1921.

The probationary status of selected candidates, before ⁶ entering to India, will be extended to two years in those cases of all candidates selected in the merit of the Open Competition to be held in 1922; and a proportion of the younger candidates selected on the result of the Open Competition to be held in 1921 and 1922 will also be required to undergo two years' probation in the United Kingdom.

As the scheme and objectives of the examination, as lately revised, may be expected to prove well adapted to their purpose under the new age-limit it is not intended to make any material changes unless experience shows that modification is required; the Regulations are always, however, liable to alteration from year to year.

Civil Service Commission,
May 1891.

HOME CIVIL SERVICE: ADMINISTRATIVE CLASS.

The question of holding an Open Competitive Examination in 1922 for positions in the Junior Grade of the Administrative Class is under consideration; and no announcement in the matter can be made at present.

Candidates who include the Home Civil Service in any application they may make on the attached joint application form should clearly understand that it may eventually be decided that no examination for this service is required in 1922.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
September 1921

(Copies of this form may be obtained on application to the Publicity Officer, Malacca)

Write your Name in full.

APPLICATION FORM.

FOR THE USE OF THE SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD IN LONDON IN JULY AND AUGUST, 1922, FOR APPOINTMENT TO GRADES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CLASS, SENIOR:—

Home Civil Service: Administrative Class.
Indian Civil Service.
Colonial Service: Eastern Dependencies.

[A Notice about the conditions of the Indian Civil Service Examination is sent herewith. The regulations for the other two Services will be ready in April 1922.]

To be filled up and returned to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 7, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1, in time for delivery on or before June 1st, 1922. No application form received after that date will be accepted.

If a Candidate who fills up and returns this Application Form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time he should inform the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.

The Candidate should by completing the regulations satisfy himself of his eligibility for the service for which he makes application. On receipt of the information which he gives on this form it will be the Commission's duty to inform him of the results of the examination as known.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false, with the knowledge of the Candidate, he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed; and if otherwise entitled to Superannuation Allowance, he will forfeit all claim thereon. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly punished.

1. Write your Name in full, European first	
2. Postal Address (in full) (Any change of address should be at once communicated.)	
3. Name the Service or Services for which you desire to be considered (see page 2).	
4. Exact date of Birth, and age last Birthday (see page 2) ..	
5. Place of Birth	
6. Your nationality at birth	
7. Your Father's name, place of birth and nationality at birth ..	
8. Your Father's postal address and profession (if dead, give last address).	
9. Your Mother's place of birth and nationality at birth ..	
(This question is inserted only for candidates for Eastern Dependencies.)	
10. Are you of pure European or pure Ceylonese descent, or of mixed European and Ceylonese descent? If so, state which	
11. Name, in order, the Schools you have attended since the age of 15, giving addresses with dates of entering and leaving	

12. Age on finally quitting school	
13. Have you been a student at any University? If so, name it, and give the dates of entering and leaving. State any degrees, honours or prizes you have obtained. Name your College.	
14. Give the names of your College Tutor, or of the Professor or other University Authority to whom reference may be made as to your output.	
15. Have you had any special preparation for examinations for these divisions? If so, state (1) where and by whom it was given, (2) the dates of its beginning and end of each period, (3) whether it was whole time or part-time work, and if part-time what part of your time of study it occupied, (4) whether it took place by day or in the evening.	
16. Have you served in the Naval, Military or Air Forces? If so, state your Rank (or Rating) and Official number, if any..... Corps, Regiment or other Unit..... Dates of service..... Did you serve abroad or at sea in the War which began in August 1914? If you have served, state your medical category (or) demobilisation..... or If you were discharged on account of physical infirmities for further service, state the cause of discharge, as far as known to you; say whether you are in receipt of a disability pension and, if so, the percentage of disability at which you are assessed.	
17. If your time since leaving school is not fully accounted for by replies given above, account for the remainder here, with dates. If you have had employers, state their names and addresses in full.	
18. Give the names, professions, and present addresses (as full) of two referees, who should be responsible persons (not relations), well acquainted with you in private life, and unconnected with your school or college.	
19. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments? If you are under liability to repay money advanced by an institution or party for your education, state the particulars.	
20. Have you been in any former position created by the Civil Service Commissioners? If so, state when, and for what appointment.	
21. Signature and date	

Student examination: state empty Service.

Immediately the results of this examination are known, each successful candidate will be summoned to attend at the Civil Service Commission to be personally examined and to state his choice among the Services open to him, and among the various Departments, Divisions or Colonies. The statement of choice is irrevocable.

Exhibition of Age.

A candidate born in the United Kingdom should not send in his Birth Certificate with this form but should be prepared to produce it when required.

A candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a certificate of baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this form not also mention the date of birth it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth.

A Candidate who is a Native of India must send in with this Form a Certificate of Age and Qualification under the Regulations for examinations for the Indian Civil Service issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 1114, dated 12th September, 1919, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the District within which his family resides; or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides. No other Certificate will be accepted for this Competition.

Fee.

Fees are not to be forwarded by Candidates. Instructions respecting the method of payment of the fee enclosed (25), and respecting the time and place of the examination, will be sent to Candidates before the examination.

ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP EXAMINATION FORM, 1921.

I.—Place your initials against the subjects you select from the list, and of the numbers that follow according as to reserve you. Refer for guidance to the Regulations of the various services.

Initials		Maximum Marks
.....	7. Latin, translation, and prose or verse composition	250
.....	8. Roman history and Latin literature	250
.....	9. Greek, translation, and prose or verse composition	250
.....	10. Greek history and literature	250
.....	11. French, translation, free composition, set composition, and conversation	250
.....	12. French history and literature	250
.....	13. German, translation, free composition, set composition, and conversation	250
.....	14. German history and literature	250
.....	15. <i>Either Spanish</i> } translation, free composition, set composition <i>or Italian</i> } and conversation	250
.....	16. <i>Either Spanish</i> } history and literature	250
.....	<i>or Italian</i> }	250
.....	17. Russian, translation, free composition, set composition, and conversation	250
.....	18. Russian history and literature	250
.....	19. Arabic, translation, free composition, set composition, and conversation	250
.....	20. Arabic history and literature	250
.....	21. Persian, translation, free composition, set composition, and conversation	250
.....	22. Persian history and literature	250
.....	23. English Literature, Period 1, from 1600 to 1800	150
.....	24. English Literature, Period 2, from 1800 to 1854	150
.....	25. English History in 1689, social, economic, political, scientific, moral	200
.....	26. British History, 1550-1854, social, economic, political, scientific, moral	300
.....	27. <i>Either European History, Period 1, from 400 to 1400</i>	250
.....	<i>or European History, Period 2, from 1400 to 1789</i>	250
.....	28. European History, Period 3, from 1789 to 1814	250
.....	29. General Economics	250
.....	30. Economic History	150
.....	31. Public Economics, including Public Finance	150
.....	32. Political Theory	150
.....	33. Political Organisation	150
.....	34. The Constitutional Law of the United Kingdom, and of the British Empire, and the Law of English Local Government	100
.....	35. English Private Law	150
.....	36. Roman Law	150
.....	37. Public International Law and International Relations	150
.....	38. Moral Philosophy	150
.....	39. Metaphysical Philosophy	150
.....	40. Logic	150
.....	41. Psychology	150
.....	42. Pure Mathematics, Lower	150
.....	43. Pure Mathematics, Higher	200
.....	44. Applied Mathematics, Lower	150
.....	45. Applied Mathematics, Higher	200
.....	46. Astronomy	150*
.....	47. Statistics	150*
.....	48. Chemistry, Lower	150*
.....	49. Chemistry, Higher	200*
.....	50. Physics, Lower	150*
.....	51. Physics, Higher	200*
.....	52. Botany, Lower	150*
.....	53. Botany, Higher	200*

* For this subject evidence of having read to be sent in (see Page 2 of the Fly Sheet).

English 100									Maximum Marks
.....	21. Zoology, Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	22. Zoology, Higher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	23. Physiology, Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	24. Physiology, Higher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	25. Botany, Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	26. Botany, Higher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	27. Entomology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	28. Geography	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	29. Physical Anthropology, Prehistoric Archaeology and Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	30. Social Anthropology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	31. Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	32. Experimental Psychology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	33. Sanskrit, literature, prose composition, and questions on	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*
.....	34. Sanskrit literature and the history of the civilization and thought of India from the Vedic period to A.D. 1200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200*

II.—As Extra Numerus subject I select _____

III.—The language I select under subject 2, Sanskrit, is _____

IV.—In place of subject 3, I select _____

V.—Remarks (In the following space a candidate for more than one Service who wishes to offer different subjects for different Services should state in which Service the above selection applies, and the selection for others for other Services.)

Signature _____

Date _____

SYLLABUS.

For the Open Competitive Examination to be held in August 1931 for the following appointments:

Indian Civil Service;

Lower Civil Service (Junior grade of the administrative class (non), formerly known as

Civil Supply (Class IV);

Eastern Districtships;

and for the recruitment competitions for appointments to

General Consular Service;

Junior Consular Service;

Student Interpreterships in the Ice East;

and for any other competitions that may be held in accordance therewith.

Note 1.—In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, candidates are warned that the provision as to disqualification for bad handwriting in these competitions will be strictly enforced.

Note 2.—Candidates are warned that full marks cannot be obtained on any paper unless the whole of it is answered, or, in cases where the number of questions to be answered is specified, unless the number specified is answered.

Note 3.—Candidates may wish to consult and read the Report of the Committee on the Class I Examination (C.I. 1927), and especially pages 16—17, 21—22. Specimen papers in the following subjects are published in the pamphlet containing the question papers set in the Open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service, August 1929—Section A, subject 1 (German and Italian); section B, subjects 14, 15, 16 (Indian History and Literature), 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

Note 4.—Candidates who desire to offer any of the subjects 26—33 or 44 or 45 must send in the form of the Civil Service Commission, as far as is practicable not later than 1st June 1931, the evidence of having possessed in the syllabus. Such evidence should be in the form of a certificate signed by the respective teacher, and may be sent in advance of the date of application. Where a candidate has been refused permission to take one of these subjects before 1st June, he will be allowed to substitute another subject within the Regulations. Permission to change the selection of subjects may be withheld after 1st June 1931.

Section A.

1. Essay.—An Essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

2. English.—A paper of questions to test the understanding of English and the workmanlike use of words. An optional section in the writing of verse will be included. Some indication of the nature of test possible is given in the published pamphlet entitled "Papers in English set in certain Civil Service Examinations".

3. Present Topics.—Questions on contemporary subjects, social, economic, and political. A liberal choice of questions will be given. Effective and skilful expression will be expected.

4. Science.—Questions on general principles, methods, and applications of Science, including Geography. A liberal choice of questions will be given. Simple questions on the use of graphical methods may be included. Attention should be paid to accuracy, efficiency, and exact expression.

5. Literature.—Passages dealing with history and politics may be set, but no technical matters. Verse is not excluded. Accuracy and skill in the use of English will be expected.

* For this subject candidates of training must be sent in. (See Note 4 of the syllabus.)

† Copies may be purchased either singly, or through any bookseller, from the following branches of H.M. Stationery Office:—Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2; 55, Park Street, Birmingham; 1, St. Andrew's House, Dundee; 10, Peter Street, Manchester; and at R. Timney, Limited, 224, Oxford Street, Dublin.

4. *Five Four*—The examination will be in matters of general interest, not in matters of academic interest; it is intended to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence, and intellectual outlook.

SECTION B.

LANGUAGE WITH HISTORY AND LITERATURE—*Subjects 1-25*—History and Literature will, as far as possible, be brought into close relation. In History, candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on Historical Geography, and to draw sketch maps. The questions on Literature will require first-hand knowledge of the writers; and the authors dealt with will be those which candidates ought to have read. Passage of Literature may be set for comment on matters of social, political, legal, or other historical importance. Questions on Pseudology and the other forms of the languages may be set, but will not be compulsory. In the question papers on History and Literature candidates will not be required to write their answers in the foreign language.

In the composition test importance is attached to presentation. The study of phonetics is an important aid in correctness of pronunciation, and candidates who take modern languages will be expected to have studied phonetics in connection with the language or languages taken.

1. *Latin, Translative, and Free or Verse Composition*—The composition paper will be an arranged task; a candidate may confine himself to prose composition or to verse composition or, if he prefers, may take some prose and some verse.

2. *Latin History and Latin Literature*—The outline of the history and development down to 1453 A.D. should be known; but the main stress will be laid on the period 133 A.D. to 217 A.D.

3. *French, Translative, and Free or Verse Composition*—As for Latin.

4. *French History and Literature*—In history the main stress will be on the period 500 A.D. to 1050 A.D.

5. *Spanish History and Literature*—The outline of the history and development prior to 1492 should be known; the period from 1492 to 1689 is somewhat more detail; but the main stress will be on the period from 1689 to the present day.

6. *German History and Literature*—Candidates should know in outline the history of the Medieval Empire, of the growth of the German states, of the Reformation in Germany, and of the Thirty Years War; but the main stress will be on the period from the accession of Frederick the Great to the present day.

7. *Spanish History and Literature*—In history the main stress will be laid on the periods from the Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand and Isabella to the liberation of the Netherlands, and again since 1808 to the present day.

8. *Italian History and Literature*—In history the main stress will be on the 14th century and the first half of the 15th century, and again on the period from 1789 to the present day. Students should be known of the earlier period to understand the position of the Pope and the Emperor in Italy, the rise of the towns, and the position of Dante in history.

9. *German History and Literature*—Candidates should be known of the history since the accession of Peter the Great, but the main stress will be laid on the period from 1492 to the present day. Only the broadest outlines of the history prior to Peter the Great will be required.

10. *Arabic, Translative, Free Composition, Set Composition, Grammar*—The examination will be in the modern languages.

11. *Arabic History and Literature*—The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period from the middle of the 6th century A.D. to the middle of the 13th century A.D.

12. *Arabic, Translative, Free Composition, Set Composition, Grammar*—The examination will be in the modern languages.

13. *Arabic History and Literature*—The main stress in both history and literature will be laid on the period 1200 A.D. to 1600 A.D. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the history of Persia before 1600 A.D. and from 1600 A.D. to the present time.

14. *English Literature*—Candidates should be prepared to show a first-hand knowledge of some of the works of the following authors and of their place in the history of their country—

Chaucer. Malory.	PAPER 1. 1565-1780.		
	Specimen. Rhetorical.	Specimen. Literary.	Specimen.
	PAPER 2. 1846-1914.		
Dryden Comenius Dante Bunton Adams	Fletcher Johnson Keats Goldsmith Berns	Scott Jane Austen Wendell Phillips Coleridge Shelley	Kuon Indra Orly Thompson Revering

Questions on other writers will not be included, but, as the whole, the questions will be directed to the best-known authors and their best-known works. Candidates should have as much of the history as is necessary to understand the literature in its relation to other activities of the nation.

Questions will not be set on the history of the language before Chaucer, nor, in general, on its geographical or phonological changes since his time; the history of orthography, style, and prosody will not be included.

15. *History*—*Subjects 26-28*—Candidates should know something of the original authorities, of the principles of historical criticism, and of the principles and the role of geography in relation to history. They must be prepared to draw sketch maps.

16. *English History and British History*—English History will be taken as a whole; politics, economics, and constitution will be considered as mutually affecting each other, and all together as the outcome of the common life of the nation. Literature will not be included. Candidates will be expected to know as much of European history as will make the national history of this country fully intelligible and will explore their movements at home which had their bearings abroad, as the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the outcome in this country of the French Revolution. In subjects 26 the outstanding incidents and movements in the history of British possessions will be included.

17, 18. *European History*.—Although a fixed date is given for the beginning of a period, candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the subject portion was reached. The history of the American continent, of India, and of the Far East, will be included so far as to influence European history in an important degree.

19. *General Principles*.—The subject will be treated as a whole, and candidates should be prepared to illustrate the theory by the facts and to analyse the facts by the theory. The history of scientific thought will be included.

20. *American History*.—Candidates will be expected to have a general acquaintance with the early economic history of England; but special attention will be paid to the economic development of the British Isles and other portions of the Empire during the last two or three centuries, and so much knowledge of European and American conditions will be required as is necessary for the understanding of British economic history.

21. *Public Economics*.—The questions will deal with the main forms of State action, central and local, in the economic sphere, together with public finance.

22. *Political Theory*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation, but also the general history of the State and its connection with kindred studies such as Ethics, Psychology, Jurisprudence, Public International Law, and Economics. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

23. *Political Organization*.—This will include Constitutional Forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, central and local. The history of institutions is not included, but candidates will be expected to know the main stages from which existing institutions have directly developed.

24. *English Private Law*.—The Law of Real and Personal Property (including the Law of Succession), Contracts, and Torts.

25. *Common Law*.—Questions will be set for translation and comment, but credit will not be given merely for accuracy in translation the text.

27. *Public International Law and International Relations*.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal theories which have affected international relations from 1815 to the present day.

28. *Philosophy*. Subjects 28-41.—In each of the four subjects the history of the subject will be included. Candidates will have an opportunity of showing their strength either in Ancient Philosophy or in Modern Philosophy.

40. *Logic*.—Questions on mathematical logic may be included, i.e., on the Logic of Mathematics, Symbolic Logic, and the Logic of probability.

41. *Mathematics*. Subjects 42-45.—The use of the slide rule and of mathematical tables will be allowed.

42. *Pure Mathematics (Lower)*.—Geometry of two and of three dimensions according to Euclid (synthetic geometry), as Descriptive (analytical geometry), and to Monge (descriptive geometry dealing with three-dimensional figures by the use of plan and elevation). Only the main properties of cones and quadrics, including those of poles, polars and polar planes, are required.

Algebra: Complex numbers; calculus concerning infinite series; the elements of the theory of equations, including the numerical solution of algebraic equations, but not including the formal solution of the cubic and quartic.

Indefinite collection of real variables to partial differentiation and multiple integrals, with applications to geometry. Candidates should be able to deal with the types of differential equations occurring in elementary mechanics. The proof of Taylor's theorem will not be required.

No great skill will be expected in solving complicated problems of an elementary nature. The questions will involve the use of mathematical instruments.

43. *Pure Mathematics (Higher)*.—The geometry of curves and surfaces.

Elementary analysis, including simple theories of a complex variable and complex integration.

Differential equations in one independent variable. Elementary treatment of partial differential equations, with special reference to the differential equations of mathematical physics. Existence theorems are included.

Mathematical theory of probability, including theory of errors, method of least squares, correlation, fitting, and regression.

Calculus of Finite Differences, including numerical integration and summation and linear difference equations.

A considerable choice of questions will be allowed, so that full marks may be obtained by answering about half the questions stated above.

44. *Applied Mathematics (Lower)*.—Statics, hydrostatics, dynamics, elementary theory of electricity and magnetism, including the induction of currents. Questions will be of an elementary character, but will not be confined to two dimensions; they will involve the use of the calculus. Candidates are free to use differential equations, but a knowledge thereof will not be necessary to answer the questions. Attention will be paid to problems which arise naturally and to general principles; artificial problems will be avoided. The questions will involve the use of mathematical instruments.

45. *Applied Mathematics (Higher)*.—Statics to a more advanced stage, including graphical treatment.

Dynamics to the equations of Euler and Lagrange and including the theory of the vibrations of strings and other simple systems.

Hydrodynamics, including the elementary theory of the motion of fluids through a liquid, surface waves, and vibrations in pipes.

Electricity, including the elements of the theories of statics, plates and lines.

Magnetism and magnetism.

Thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, radiation.

Questions may involve the use of spherical and semi-elliptical. A considerable choice of questions will be allowed, so that full marks may be obtained by answering about half the questions stated.

46. *Astronomy*.—Geometrical optics will be included.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commission of previous training in an observational subject.

47. *Maths.*—The questions to be set will cover—

1. Elementary theory of statistics, not depending mainly on the theory of probability nor requiring a knowledge of the calculus:—frequency distributions, averages, percentages, and simple methods of measuring dispersion; graphic methods; elementary treatment of qualitative data, e.g., investigation of association by comparison of ratios, consistency of data; the practice of the simplest graphic and algebraic methods of interpretation.

2. Elementary methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade, transport, production and consumption, education, etc.; the more elementary methods of dealing with population and vital statistics; non-mathematical methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

3. Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics:—frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally; accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation; significance of observed differences between averages of groups, etc.; the theory of correlation for two variables.

A considerable class of questions will be given, especially as in paragraph 3, and it will be possible for a candidate without advanced mathematical knowledge to obtain full marks by answering questions under paragraphs 1 and 2.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training in an institution of university rank.

Natural Science. Subjects 48–50.—The standard of the higher divisions of a science will be that which is required in the main subject for an honours degree at the universities. The standard for the lower division of a science will be that required in a subject subsidiary to the main subject whether required as the final degree examination or at a preceding examination.

A candidate who desires to offer a science must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of laboratory training in that science in an institution of university rank; the length of such training must be at least two academic years for the higher division of a science and at least one academic year for the lower division.

48. *Biology, Lower.* } Vegetable Physiology will be included in each division.
49. *Biology, Higher.* }

50. *Biology, Lower.* } Microbiology will be included in each division.
51. *Biology, Higher.* }

52. *Engineering.*—Strength of materials; theory of structures; mechanism and dynamics of machines; heat and thermodynamics; surveying; hydraulics, including hydraulic machines; electricity and magnetism.

The subjects will be treated in a general manner and the questions will be confined to the more elementary parts of the subjects. The candidates will be expected to be familiar with graphical methods and to have some skill in mechanical drawing.

A candidate who desires to offer Engineering must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training for at least one academic year in an institution of university rank.

53. *Geography.*—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of geographical methods and statistics, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of training for at least one academic year in an institution of university rank.

54. *Physical Anthropology, Pathological Anthropology and Ethnology.*—Candidates will be expected to have such knowledge as may be acquired by laboratory and museum work, consisting mainly in the handling and study of specimens and exhibits. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of race culture, including prehistoric civilisations.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training in an institution of university rank.

55. *Social Anthropology.*—Candidates will not be expected to have a detailed acquaintance with laboratory and museum work. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of race culture, including prehistoric civilisations.

56. *Agriculture.*—Agricultural chemistry, agricultural botany, and agricultural zoology will be included.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training in an approved institution.

57. *Experimental Psychology.*—A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of laboratory training in an institution of university rank.

The following applies only to candidates for the *Upper Civil Service*:—

58. *Latin, translation, prose composition, and poetry as Latin and Suetonius' *procurator*.*—Both *Verbs* and classical *Lexical* passages will be set for translation, composition will be required in classical *Latin* alone.

59. *Reading Comprehension and the history of the civilisation and thought of Latin from the *Petrus* period to A.D. 1500.*—History and literature will, so far as possible, be brought into close relation. The questions on literature will require first-hand knowledge of the authors; and the authors dealt with will be those which candidates ought to have read. Passages of literature will be set for comment on matters of social, political, legal, or other historical importance.

Civil Service Commissioners,
June 1921.

H. E. MARJOTTAUER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Port St. George, 8th October 1921.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 413

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1931.

[PART, 2nd. 2 p.]

Part I.—Local Self-Government.

CONTENTS.

Enactments—

By laws for the preservation of dangerous animals of land in Madras—*Enacted.*

By laws for the regulation of lodging houses in the City of Madras—*Enacted.*

By laws for the regulation of the use of public gardens in Madras—*Enacted.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

CANCELLATION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, October 4, 1931.

No. 398.—The furlough on half wages salary for two months granted to M.R.Sy. Rao Sahib Thakuram Madhavulil Kunji Natarajali Arangal, &c., is cancelled.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, October 11, 1931.

No. 399.—Under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, M.R.Sy. Polam Bhadrachari Nayudu Gani has been duly elected an councillor of the Corporation of Madras for the XVI Division.

No. 400.—Under rule 11 (a) of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and section 28 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Sy. Kala Kanna Kallu Gani as President of the Coimbatore Taluk Board in the Coimbatore district and M.R.Sy. Venkum Rameswara Gani as President of the Kanyakumari Taluk Board in the same district.

No. 401.—Under section 12 (2) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government direct that the Presidents of the Coimbatore and the Kanyakumari Taluk Boards in the Coimbatore district shall be appointed by the Government.

No. 402.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 12 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint Maruti Netherchand Abdul Rahim Sahib Sahodur, &c., as President of the Coimbatore Taluk Board and M.R.Sy. Venkum Rameswara Gani as President of the Kanyakumari Taluk Board in the Coimbatore district.

No. 403.—Under rule 11 (2) of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint Mr. Ethel Wilfred Kitchinley Green as a member of the Nilgiris District Board.

No. 404.—Under rule 11 of Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and section 12 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R.Sy. K. S. Subramanyam Pillai Arangal as President of the Coimbatore Taluk Board in the Coimbatore district.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 405.—The following draft of a rule which the Government propose to make, under section 12 (2) (a) and rule 4 of Schedule IV of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, is hereby published for general information and criticism under section 5 (2) (a) of the said Act. It will be further considered with effect six weeks after the date of the publication of this notification.

District Rules.

Every District collector shall send annually before the third week of November to the president of the District Board and to the president of each taluk board in the district an estimate of the probable gross receipts and charges of collection of the land tax to be collected by him on behalf of each board.

No. 1606.—Under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1958, the Government hereby declare their intention to alter the limits of the Madras municipality by adding the following hamlets. Any objection or application which may be made in respect of the proposed boundaries by any person interested therein should be submitted in writing to the Government within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the *Madras District Gazette* (—)

Parturam boundary.—Commencing from survey No. 105 in Vijaynagar village, runs up to the boundary stone in survey No. 547 and runs along the boundary survey Nos. 544, 545 and 543 up to the municipal boundary stone fixed at the boundary line between Vijaynagar and Tattamattai villages, runs through survey Nos. 554, 565, 585, 586, 594, 581, 580 and 582 till it meets the boundary stone fixed in the survey No. 528, then runs east and passes through survey Nos. 584, 583 and 523 till it joins the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 517, then runs east and runs through survey Nos. 517, 510, 504, 503, 502 and 506 crossing the boundary line between Bellur and Tattamattai villages and passes through survey Nos. 504, 495, 493, 494 and 496 and meets the boundary stone fixed in the corner of survey No. 191, then runs east, runs through survey Nos. 475 and 474, crosses the South Indian Railway line and runs along the Bellur tank bed up to the boundary stone fixed at the corner of survey No. 448, then runs north, runs along the tank bed up to the boundary stone in survey No. 8, passes through survey Nos. 3, 4, 5, 4, 4 and 3 up to the boundary stone fixed in the north-eastern corner of survey No. 1, Bellur tank, and runs east crossing the boundary line between Bellur and Gopalan (Murali) villages, runs between palamam Nos. 20 and 24 till it meets the boundary stone of survey No. 115-A, runs through survey Nos. 116-B, 108-B, 105-A, 111-B, 111-A, 104, 102-C, 102-B, 102 (1) and 101-C, palamam No. 47 crossing the Biddikam tank, runs up to the G.O. western corner of survey No. 11 of Gopalan village and runs west along the southern boundary of survey No. 23 and runs north along western boundary of survey No. 8 and turns a little east up to the junction point of survey Nos. 8, 8 and 139 of Gopalan and runs north along the western boundary of survey No. 8, 4, 7 and 8 till it meets the quarter junction point of survey Nos. 8, 3, 4 and 139 of Gopalan, runs west and runs as far as the south-eastern corner of survey No. 3 and runs south along the eastern boundary of survey No. 3 and runs west along the southern boundary of survey No. 2 and again runs south-west along the survey No. 3 and turns north-east, runs up to the junction point of survey Nos. 5, 5 and 170 of Gopalan village and runs west along the north-western boundary of survey No. 2 and turns north, runs along the western boundary of survey No. 4 and joins at the village boundary stone fixed at the corner of survey No. 1 of Gopalan and survey No. 618 of Talukotham village and runs north along the western boundary of survey No. 618 till it meets the Khandam stone placed at the junction of survey Nos. 618 and 613, then runs east along the northern boundary of survey No. 613 and crosses the Madras road survey No. 618 and runs east along the northern boundary of survey No. 611, then runs north along the eastern boundary of survey No. 511 till it meets the stone placed at the junction of survey Nos. 481, 484 and 515, turns east and runs along the northern boundary of survey No. 515, till it meets the stone fixed in survey No. 494 and runs towards east along the northern boundary of survey No. 210, 271, 270 and 269 and meets the stone placed at the junction of survey Nos. 265, 261, 259 and 260.

Eastern boundary.—Starting from the stone placed at the junction of survey Nos. 150, 186, 154, 189 and 180 runs towards the south along the eastern boundary of survey No. 186 crossing the road survey No. 210 and turns south-west and south along the boundary of survey No. 247, runs south along the eastern boundary of survey No. 442, then turns west and crosses survey No. 412, runs along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 454, 454 and 410 and joins the boundary stone at the tank bed crossing the bed of the tank, passes the stone fixed at the Madras road, runs west along the road joins the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 474, runs south-west, runs through survey Nos. 474, 448 and 482 up to the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 484, runs south and runs through survey Nos. 503 and 504 up to the stone fixed at the southern boundary line of survey No. 524 where it turns east and runs through survey Nos. 504, 505 and 507, meets the stone fixed on the boundary line between Maragudi and Talukotham, turns south-east and passes through a portion of the Maragudi tank and joins the stone on the bed near the survey No. 41, runs south, runs through survey Nos. 41 and 41 and through survey Nos. 78 and 78 up to the boundary stone fixed on the bed, turns south-west, runs along the bed up to the boundary stone fixed in survey No. 63, runs south crossing the boundary line between Battamangalam and Maragudi, runs along the eastern boundary of palamam No. 345 and 39 till it meets the stone fixed on the northern bank of the river, turns east, runs along the northern bank of the river where it meets the existing boundary stone, crosses the river and joins the boundary stone fixed in palamam No. 315 on the northern bank of the river, turns south-east, runs through palamam No. 106 up to the boundary stone fixed on the road to Ramad, turns north, runs through palamam Nos. 98, 48, 61, 61 and 102 up to the stone fixed in palamam No. 101.

Southern boundary.—Starts from the Madras Maragudi Canal stone placed on the bed of Irumbathuram tank, palamam No. 101 and runs towards north, joins the stone fixed at the junction of survey No. 404 N, M, 77, E, Y, Z, A, B, C, D and joins the eastern top survey No. 57 and runs west from survey No. 48 and again runs north and crosses the Pambam Railway line, runs north-west, runs along the canal bank, crosses the canal of survey No. 44-A, 44, 44, 42, 550, 547, 538, 547, 546, 547, 545, 543 and 484, then turns to the south, runs up to the north-eastern corner of survey No. 444, then through the north-east, east, south and east of survey No. 518, then runs along the northern boundary of survey Nos. 508, 506, 503 and 504, then runs to the north up to the junction of survey No. 448 and 448, then turns to the west along the northern and the western boundaries of survey No. 448 and then turns to the west along the southern boundary of survey No. 447, then

Detailed account of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Tiruppur Municipality for the three years ending 1930-31.

[illegible]

Particulars.		1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Charges—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grass 1—				
Superintendent's management	.. .. .	1,045	4,858	5,430
	Total ..	20,133	61,919	84,071
Retrospective and debt—				
Repayment of debt	.. .. .	5,000	..	..
Advance purchase of	.. .. .	100	204	478
Refunds	.. .. .	..	5.5	11
	Total ..	5,100	209	489
	Total (debtors) ..	25,233	62,128	84,560
	Balance ..	34,000	84,750	51,000
	Grand total ..	59,233	1,46,878	1,35,560

No. 1000,—the modification of Notification No. 839, published on pages 323-334 of Part I-A of the First St. George Gazette, dated 4th October 1931, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published:—

Amid the Hebrew Princes.

District and taluk	Village including knowledge on terms	District and taluk	Wings including knowledge on terms	District and taluk	Village including knowledge on terms
North Arcot Taluk— Harpasa taluk	Gadiganthi, Madhullu, Nallathalli, Harsathoor, Kottam, Minnalagudi.	Chembatur— Sant.	Arasampalayan, Aravur, Kudachali, Kacayampalayan and Peramp, Mannarai, Tiruppur Municipality, Yacupatti, Odayachalam, Sernam, Vadachampalayan, Vetachampalayan, Yalar.	Adani— Sant. Dharmapuri	Perampuram, Agalambeta, Avalupatti, Ilupathi, Devda Uthambet, Tiruvargudi, Tiruvampalam, Pannai, Sama mangampalayan, Sivampalam, Sivampalam, Tirupathi, Tirupathi, Perakkal, Mannampati.
Chembatur— Arasali	Arasali, Tallampalayan, Chopai, Korambadi, Uppalampalayan.	Pollachi, Udamalpet		Kannakudi, Santapam.	
Chembatur—	Agudampalayan, Chembaturpalayan, Davarayampalam, Kacayampalam, Sengattala.	Madam— Sant. Perampalayan, Palai, Thi	Tallampalayan, Jankampatti, Perampalam T. Co., Meykumpatti	Salem ..	Palai, Mannampalayan, Tiruvadi, Tiruvadi, Chinnampalam, Sakalai.
Chinnampalayan	Mavar.	Ellichchi.	Kodakal, Arasampatti, Kacayampalayan, Perampalam, Santapam, Kacayampalayan, Udayampatti.	Tiruvampalam, Santapam, Kannakudi, Mannampalayan.	
Kallagudi.	Madam.	Palai— Aravur			

 $\beta_{\mu} = \text{Cov}(\beta_{\mu})$ and $\beta_{\mu} = \text{Cov}(\beta_{\mu})$

(Included locations—Divisions and States, and Towns of 25,000 or more inhabitants.)

- | I. MEN. | | III. BOYS AND GIRLS. | |
|--|--|---|--|
| The whole State. | | Division—Discharge Papers. | |
| II. WOMEN. | | IV. BOYS. | |
| 1. Northern Division— | | (a) Duluth—Anchorage, Bemidji, Kettle, Irons, Mesabium, Monticello, Park, Plover, Staples, Thermo, Washburn, and Wisconsin. | |
| 2. Central Division— | | (b) Duluth—Anchorage and Bemidji. | |
| District—Stable. | | (c) Duluth and Park—Mesabium, Mesabium and Staples. | |
| 3. Southern Division— | | V. THE CHURCH PARISHES. | |
| District—Bismarck, Bismarck, Kettle, and Stable. | | Division—Bismarck Division, Bismarck and Bismarck. | |
| 4. Special Clergy— | | Town—Bismarck. | |
| State and Agencies—Bismarck Agency, Bismarck and Southern Bismarck County. | | VI. WOMEN. | |
| 7. Special Clergy— | | Division—Bismarck Division and Bismarck. | |
| State and Agencies—Bismarck Agency, Bismarck and Southern Bismarck County. | | Town—Bismarck. | |
| 8. Special Clergy— | | Division—Bismarck Division and Bismarck. | |
| State and Agencies—Bismarck Agency, Bismarck and Southern Bismarck County. | | Town—Bismarck. | |

No. 1010.—The following notification of the Government of India was unpublished:—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Calcutta, the 18th September 1911.

No. 146-F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 116 of the Indian Railways Act, 1900 (IX of 1900), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority out of the schedule lands assessed, the tax specified in the second column thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

Land authority.	Yes.
(1)	(2)
Railway municipality	Land tax.

No. 847 F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 116 of the Indian Railways Act, 1900 (IX of 1900), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority out of the schedule lands assessed, the tax specified in the second column thereof:—

Land authority.	Yes.
(1)	(2)
Railway municipality	Land tax.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 1011.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 38 square yards and 4 square feet, by the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Mammurath Choudhary's street in Vellore; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

North Arcot district, Vellore taluk, Vellore North village.

	No. 75.
Tiruvadi village panchayat, No. 140-1, belonging to M. Gnanasambathi Nayudu, P.W. Inspector, Madhavaram, bounded on the north by No. 147, east by No. 141, south by No. 134, west by No. 141	48
(Tiruvadi) village panchayat, No. 140-1, belonging to M. Gnanasambathi Nayudu, P.W. Inspector, Madhavaram, bounded on the north by No. 147, east by No. 141, south by No. 141-1, west by No. 141	91
(Tiruvadi) village panchayat, No. 140-1, belonging to Mahomed Mohideen Munkhlayar, bounded on the north by No. 147, east by No. 141, south by No. 141-1, west by No. 141	112
(Tiruvadi) village panchayat, No. 140-1, belonging to Chelvanayagam Chetty and Krishnaswami, bounded on the north by No. 147, east by No. 141, south by No. 141-1, west by No. 141	46
(Tiruvadi) village panchayat, No. 140-1, belonging to Venkatesan Narayan, bounded on the north by No. 147, east by No. 141, south by No. 141-1, west by No. 141	47
Total	38 sq. yds. and 4 sq. ft.

No. 1012.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 2-10 of an acre, by the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a girls' school at Madhavaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapattinam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Nagapattinam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Naraulam taluk, No. 23 Madhavaram village.

	No. 23.
Govindaswamy, S.P. No. 115-F, belonging to Govindaswamy Appay, son of Ramaswamy Appay, Madhavaram, bounded on the north by No. 115-F, east by No. 115-F, south by No. 115-F, west by No. 115-F	118
Govindaswamy, S.P. No. 115-F, belonging to Govindaswamy Appay, son of Mahadevan Appay, Madhavaram, bounded on the north by S.P. No. 115-F, east by S.P. No. 115-F, south by S.P. No. 115-F, west by S.P. No. 115-F	118
Govindaswamy, S.P. No. 115-F, belonging to Govindaswamy Appay, son of Mahadevan Appay, Madhavaram, bounded on the north by S.P. No. 115-F, east by S.P. No. 115-F, south by S.P. No. 115-F, west by S.P. No. 115-F	118
Govindaswamy, S.P. No. 115-F, belonging to Govindaswamy Appay, son of Mahadevan Appay, Madhavaram, bounded on the north by S.P. No. 115-F, east by S.P. No. 115-F, south by S.P. No. 115-F, west by S.P. No. 115-F	118
Govindaswamy, S.P. No. 115-F, belonging to Govindaswamy Appay, son of Mahadevan Appay, Madhavaram, bounded on the north by S.P. No. 115-F, east by S.P. No. 115-F, south by S.P. No. 115-F, west by S.P. No. 115-F	118
Total	448

Harad district, Uttaranchal, No. 54. Mountain village—road.

[illegible]

Wassend District, Bather taluk, No. 28. Vineyard; village—

Hyacinth. (Gr. S. No. 291), belonging to <i>Hyacinthaceae</i> , Throat, located on the north by S. No. 130 and 141 of <i>Hyacinthaceae</i> , mouth by S. No. 291; west by S. No. 24 of <i>Hyacinthaceae</i>	0-10
Hyacinth. (Gr. S. No. 130), belonging to 130, <i>Hyacinthaceae</i> , Throat, located on the north by S. No. 130, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922,	0-10
Hyacinth. (Gr. S. No. 141), belonging to 141, <i>Hyacinthaceae</i> , Throat, located on the north by S. No. 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922,	0-10
Hyacinth. (Gr. S. No. 142), belonging to 142, <i>Hyacinthaceae</i> , Throat, located on the north by S. No. 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922,	0-10
Hyacinth. (Gr. S. No. 143), belonging to 143, <i>Hyacinthaceae</i> , Throat, located on the north by S. No. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 2	

No. 37, Kottapatti village.		
Donner, S. No. 211, belonging to member of Vellurampani (Donner-K. Panamalai, M. Muttu		
Therai and Agasthi, situated to the south by S. No. 211, and by S. No. 21 of Vindapatti, north		8-36
by S. No. 21, north by S. No. 211		8-31
Island, S. No. 211, belonging to member of Vellurampani (Donner-K. Panamalai, M. Muttu		
Therai, situated to the north by S. No. 211, and by S. No. 211, north by S. No. 211, west		8-35
by S. No. 21 of Vindapatti village		8-36
	Total ..	32

No. 87. Kottapattu village.

[illegible][illegible]No. 92 *Assatice villages.*[illegible]

Wanted district, Satara taluk, No. 23. Another village—

[illegible]

*A sample bill below is meant for general

† A very small lot less than 1 acre in size.

Samuel Hatcher, Sattur taluk, No. 12. Another village—cont.

[illegible]

No. 1014.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 104 acares, be the same a 21de acre or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-roads in Uthakuli village; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of this said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chengdu District, Zhenyuan Sub-district, Wuyang Village

[illegible]*Harmonia axyridis* vittata.

Stn. 8. Sta. 142.4, tapering to Kakhkha-mad Run, bounded on the north by S. No. 145; east by S. No. 143-E; south by S. No. 143.	2.0
Stn. 9. Sta. 143.0, tapering to Kakhkha-mad Run, bounded on the north by S. No. 145; east by S. No. 143-E; south by S. No. 143.	2.0
Sta. of Kakhkha-mad Run, south by S. No. 145; west by S. No. 143-E	1.0
	Total 4.0

No. 1033.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and adjoining 147 Acre, in the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a car stand for the Purvottar station, and, under sections 8 and 9 of the said Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Purnea, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Purnea, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Thayerston, Edinot, Paratipum tsak, Japanska pomen vilas

herbaceous, rhizomatous, stemless, belonging to *Scoroparia* (L.) Steud. (former) *Polygonum* (former) *Karwinskya* (newgen), recorded on the north by wet portion of island's straits; zone of S. half Bay; - soil by *Fernaria*-*Scoroparia* (new); south by *Scoroparia* (new); soil by waste and wetlands of S. half Bay.

No. 2118.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 154 cents, be the same a *Sidda* more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Road Middle school, Pakala; and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chondragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chondragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chindoor district, Chondragiri taluk, Pakala village.

Ser. S. No. 12718 B 1A, bearing of 1918 B 1, belonging to Mhannoor Ganappa Nayudu, bounded to the north by S. No. 1214 B and portion of Adu. Saravanga Nayudu and others; east by Road Middle school and S. No. 1214 B 2, south by Pakala road, of Mhannoor, Ganappa Nayudu and S. No. 1214 B 1, west by Pakala school road and S. No. 2118. 119

No. 1617.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 21 cents, be the same a *Sidda* more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a diversion road at 1/2 mile of Pakala-Kothakota road; and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Chondragiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Chondragiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Chindoor District, Chondragiri taluk, Pakala village.

Wn. S. No. 1774 B, belonging to Sanku Vachettu Nayudu, bounded to the north by S. No. 1618, south by S. No. 1612 B, south by S. No. 1614 A, 1615 B; west by S. No. 1615 A. 120
Wn. S. No. 1613 B, belonging to Ganappa Nayudu, bounded to the north by S. No. 1614 A, 1615 B; south by S. No. 1615 B; south by S. No. 1611, west by S. No. 1614 A. 121
Ser. S. No. 1774 B, belonging to Sanku Vachettu Nayudu, bounded to the north by S. No. 1611, south by S. No. 1614 A; south by S. No. 1615; west by S. No. 1611. 122

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS, ETC.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1893, M.E. Ry. P. Thimma Reddy, Esq., of Panguy, M.E. Ry. Mammas Reddy Esq. of Madhavu and H. M. D. Pujari, Esq. of Kurnool have been duly elected as members of Dhone Taluk Board in the district of Kurnool.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
28th September 1921.

F. W. SEHWART,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1893, M.E. Ry. K. Madappa Kerevelur Mammaswami Pillai, of Mungur has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board, Mungur.

Talukdary Collector's Office,
21st August 1921.

U. RAMA RAO,
Acting Collector.

Under rule 25 of the rules in Schedule X of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1893, the President, District Board, Kurnool, hereby appoints M.E. Ry. Nagareddi Padda Thimma Reddy Esq. of Kallakonda as a member of the Kallakonda Taluk Board.

Kurnool District Board's Office,
4th October 1921.

C. V. MANGA REDDY,
President.

Under section 12 (b) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1893, M.E. Ry. Mammuram Abbey Nayudu, Esq. has been duly elected to be the Vice-President of the Madras District Board.

Madras District Board's Office,
2nd October 1921.

M. FOULEKH,
President.

Under rule 22 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councilors, M.E. Ry. Nagareddi Gungelal Ayer Arangal is declared duly elected as a councillor for the second ward of the Madras Municipality.

Madras Municipal Office,
6th October 1921.

L. K. TULASIRAM,
Clerk.

Under the provisions of the District Municipalities Act, 1890, M.E. Ry. Appuram Pillai Pannuram Pillai Aravind is declared duly elected as a councillor for the fourth ward, viz. M.E. Ry. P. Madhavakrishna Aravind Aravind.

Thiruvannamalai Municipal Office,
29th September 1921.

T. R. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1920 and with the approval of the District Board, Trichinopoly, the Taluk Board, Parambathur, hereby notifies that the total and elective strength shall be 18 and 15 respectively and that the number of members to be returned by each circle shall be as shown below:—

Number and name of electoral circle.	Number of members to be returned by each circle.	Number and name of electoral circle.	Number of members to be returned by each circle.
1. Parambathur	3	8. Vengaliam	3
2. Vellamkottam	3		
3. Adampattinam	3	Total	15
4. Manjanganthi	3		
5. Vaidikolur	3		

Parambathur Taluk Board's Office,
24th October 1921.

T. R. ARUNATHA AYYAR,
President.

Under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Taluk Board of Mannar, with the approval of the District Board, Trichinopoly, hereby notifies that, for purposes of elections, the whole taluk board shall be divided into four electoral circles as detailed below and each circle except No. 1 shall return three members and circle No. 1 shall return five members:—

(1) ARANAKKOTTA CIRCLE.

Number of members to be returned by the circle—4.

Names of villages comprising the circle.

1. Arigan.	8. Kottachien.	15. Irappan.	16. Pottapatti.
2. Pottapatti.	9. Chinnakottam.	16. Arankottam.	17. Pottapatti.
3. Pottapatti.	10. Thiruvanniyur.	17. Vinnakottam.	18. Arankottam.
4. Arankottam.	11. Arankottam.	18. Pottapatti.	19. Arankottam.
5. Arankottam.	12. Arankottam.	19. Arankottam.	20. Arankottam.
6. Arankottam.	13. Arankottam.	20. Arankottam.	21. Arankottam.
7. Arankottam.	14. Arankottam.	21. Arankottam.	22. Arankottam.

(2) ARANAKKOTTA CIRCLE.

Number of members to be returned by the circle—4.

Names of villages comprising the circle.

1. Arigan.	8. Thiruvanniyur.	15. Irappan.	16. Pottapatti.
2. Pottapatti.	9. Chinnakottam.	16. Arankottam.	17. Pottapatti.
3. Pottapatti.	10. Thiruvanniyur.	17. Vinnakottam.	18. Arankottam.
4. Arankottam.	11. Arankottam.	18. Pottapatti.	19. Arankottam.
5. Arankottam.	12. Arankottam.	19. Arankottam.	20. Arankottam.
6. Arankottam.	13. Arankottam.	20. Arankottam.	21. Arankottam.
7. Arankottam.	14. Arankottam.	21. Arankottam.	22. Arankottam.

(3) KANNIA CIRCLE.

Number of members to be returned by the circle—4.

Names of villages comprising the circle.

1. Arankottam.	8. Pottapatti.	15. Irappan.	16. Pottapatti.
2. Pottapatti.	9. Chinnakottam.	16. Arankottam.	17. Pottapatti.
3. Pottapatti.	10. Thiruvanniyur.	17. Vinnakottam.	18. Arankottam.
4. Arankottam.	11. Arankottam.	18. Pottapatti.	19. Arankottam.
5. Arankottam.	12. Arankottam.	19. Arankottam.	20. Arankottam.
6. Arankottam.	13. Arankottam.	20. Arankottam.	21. Arankottam.
7. Arankottam.	14. Arankottam.	21. Arankottam.	22. Arankottam.

(4) PONDICHERRY CIRCLE.

Number of members to be returned by the circle—5.

Names of villages comprising the circle.

1. Arankottam.	8. Pottapatti.	15. Irappan.	16. Pottapatti.
2. Pottapatti.	9. Chinnakottam.	16. Arankottam.	17. Pottapatti.
3. Pottapatti.	10. Thiruvanniyur.	17. Vinnakottam.	18. Arankottam.
4. Arankottam.	11. Arankottam.	18. Pottapatti.	19. Arankottam.
5. Arankottam.	12. Arankottam.	19. Arankottam.	20. Arankottam.
6. Arankottam.	13. Arankottam.	20. Arankottam.	21. Arankottam.
7. Arankottam.	14. Arankottam.	21. Arankottam.	22. Arankottam.

Kannia Taluk Board's Office,
24th October 1921.

S. H. M. C. PETHACHARI CHETTI,
President.

Under section 18 (1) of Schedule X of the Local Boards Act, 1920, the following maximum and elective strength of the three boards under the Pottapatti Taluk Board is fixed as set out against each:—

Board.	Maximum strength.	Elective strength.
1. Pottapatti.	18	12
2. Pottapatti.	15	12
3. Pottapatti.	12	8

Pottapatti Taluk Board's Office,
24th September 1921.

S. VELU MUDALIYAR,
President.

Under section 50 of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1919 and with the approval of the District Board of Madurai, the Taluk Board of Pithapuram hereby notifies that its total and elective strength shall be 15 and 12, respectively, and the number of members to be returned by each ward shall be as shown below:—

Name of electoral wards.						Number of members to be returned by each ward.
Pithapuram division—						
1. Pithapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
2. Gollapalle ..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Taluk division—						
1. Taluk ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2. Da. Pithapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Under subsection (c) of section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1919, it is hereby notified that the total and elective strength of the undermentioned union boards under the Pithapuram Taluk Board are as stated against each:—

Name of the union board.				Total strength.	Elective strength.
1. Pithapuram ..	..	..	..	10	12
2. Taluk ..	..	..	..	10	12
3. Gollapalle ..	..	..	..	12	9

Pithapuram Taluk Board's Office,
4th October 1921.

CHELIKANI LAKSHMA RAO,
President.

Under section 50 of the Local Boards Act, XIV of 1919, and with the approval of the District Board of Tiruchirappalli, the Taluk Board, Uthiyerpalayam hereby notifies that its total and elective strength shall be twenty-one and sixteen respectively, that the total area over which it exercises jurisdiction is divided into six wards as detailed below and that the number of members which each ward may return shall be as shown under:—

Wards (villages comprised in).		Number of electors each.	Wards (villages comprised in).		Number of electors each.
Jayamondam (Bavanna Sika) ..	..	5	T. Palay (Bavanna Sika) ..	..	3
Kilapuri do ..	..	3	Banaral do ..	..	3
Alagapuram do ..	..	3	Padiakrishnan do ..	..	3

Uthiyerpalayam Taluk Board's Office,
1st October 1921.

S. BALAKRISHNAM PILLAI,
President.



Published by Hatherly.

No. 41.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1901. [PART. 1 of 2.]

Part 3-3.—Educational.

CONTENTS

Low Investment (Excluded)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
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LAW DEPARTMENT.
(Education.)

LEAVE

Fred M. Harvey, October 8, 1921.

No. 417.—Under articles 266, 276 and 284 of the Civil Service Regulations and G. O. No. 271, Financial, dated 7th March 1939, M. R. K. Sankara Menon, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coorg, continued privilege leave and furlough for seven months and fifteen days with effect from the date of relief.

APPOINTMENT

Am. St. Assoc., October 4, 1921.

No. 118.—M.R. Ey C. B., Sub-Commissioner (Chief Clerk), Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, to act as Principal, Bewanur College, Tellicherry, in the Indian Educational Service.

RESUMATUM

Proc. Mt. Geol., October 6, 1924.

In Washington No. 543, dated the 10th August 1931, published at page 779 of Part I-B of the *First St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th idem, for "M. K. R. N. Venkatarangam Chetti Gari" and "K. N. Venkatarangam Chetti Gari".

NOTIFICATION

Fort St. Vrain, October 4, 1951.

29. 419—Under section 7 of the Indian Elementary Education Act, 1910, M.R.Ry. Magdhaba (Harnadendra Palash Gao), has been elected by the District Educational Council, Durgam, to be the Vice-President of the Council.

No. 418.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward propositions in respect to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for deposit should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the same or parcels.

T. G. DUFF,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—COUSERS 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the Special Test Examinations will be held on Tuesday the 15th of October 1901 and on following days. The statement below shows the date at which each question paper will be given out and consequently the date when each candidate for the respective tests should be present:—

Date.	Exam.	Subjects.	Test.
Tuesday, 15th October.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History of Village and Town in South India and the Special Books Code (with books).	Revenue Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Census, Forestry and Estate Revenue (with books).	Do.
Wednesday, 16th October.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Revenue Acts and Regulations (with books).	Revenue Test.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Civil Procedure Code, the District Revenue Act and the Rules of Practice (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
	5 p.m. to 8 p.m.	The Transfer of Property Act and the Mortgage Act (with books).	Do.
Thursday, 17th October.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Granting Orders of the Board of Revenue (with books).	Revenue Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Stamp Act, the Court Fees Act and the Indian Evidence Act (with books).	Civil Judicial Test.
Friday, 18th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed application (with books).	Do.
Saturday, 19th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Civil Appeal Code (with books).	Civil Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Evidence Act (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Sunday, 20th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Monday, 21st October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Tuesday, 22nd October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Wednesday, 23rd October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Thursday, 24th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Friday, 25th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Saturday, 26th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Sunday, 27th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Monday, 28th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Tuesday, 29th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Wednesday, 30th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
Thursday, 31st October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The Indian Penal Code (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	The Indian Penal Code—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Test.

3. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good reasons require it, a cap or covering for the head; nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and made in England.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor, to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the circumstances reported to the Commissioners.

(5) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioners for such term of years as the Commissioners may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the correctness of his results, he may be required to undergo a re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his success or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

(6) No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, manuscripts or papers of any kind. [The use of books will, however, be allowed in answering the papers in the Account, Civil Judicial, Criminal Judicial, Revenue and Jail Tests.] Any one detected in the violation of this rule, or having recourse to any unfair practice, will be removed from the room, and the circumstances reported to the Commissioners.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents, giving full particulars in regard to themselves and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the contents of their names is due to no fault of their own.

(8) Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the Superintendent or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) Candidates may have to write their answers on both sides of the paper supplied to them, and they will receive the necessary instructions on this point in the examination hall from the Chief Superintendents of the examination.

(10) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pause the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(11) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(12) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(13) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All spent copies, etc., should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

1. MENUS KNOWN TO THE USE OF BOOKS IN THE EXAMINATION HALL.

Account, Jail and Revenue Tests and Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests

Candidates should bring their own books with them for the purpose of answering the question papers in the tests in the use of which the use of books is allowed.

The use of books will be allowed in answering the papers in the Account Test, the Civil Judicial Test, the Criminal Judicial Test, the Revenue Test and the Jail Test as mentioned in the timetable.

In the case of the Revenue Test, the following books, selected by the Superintendents, Government Press, may be used by candidates in the examination hall:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Board's Banding Orders, | (3) Income-tax Manual, |
| (2) Revenue Regulations and Acts, | (4) Estate Manual, and |
| (5) Village and Taluk Manuals, | (6) Special Funds Code |
| (4) Stamp Manual, | |

In the case of the Civil Judicial Test and the Criminal Judicial Test, the books need not necessarily be Government publications.

In answering the paper on Medical Jurisprudence (Criminal Judicial Test) candidates will be expected to use *Wills and Fisher's "Outline of Medical Jurisprudence for India,"* 1st edition.

NOTE 1.—The use of books containing commentaries will not be permitted, but notes made by candidates in their books will not be objected to, if they consist merely of corrections, amendments or possibly any references made for the purpose of facilitating study.

NOTE 2.—The use of galleys, digests, summaries, collections, etc., will not be allowed.

II. NOTICE TO MADRAS CANDIDATES.

Candidates who have applied to be examined at Madras are informed that they will have to sit for the examination at the Senate House, Changan. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the Senate House on Saturday the 15th October 1921, and the candidates are expected to learn their register numbers from this list. No hall-tickets will be issued.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 30th September 1921.

TEACHING-SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 1921-22.

The following books are prescribed as text-books in Tamil for the Elementary Grade of the Teaching School Leaving Certificate Examination, 1921:—

ELEMENTARY HINDI GRADE.

Tamil.

Devised.

From—*Dravastotschastren* by T. K. Srinivasa Sathya Acharya (Tamil Vilas Book Dep't, Triplicane, Madras). Price, 1 anna.

Not devised.

From—*Manakshastri* by P. C. Udayakumar Naya (The "Vivaka Bodhini" Office, Redcross Road, Mylapore, Madras). Price, 2 annas.

ELEMENTARY LATIN GRADE.

Tamil.

Devised.

From—*Quaestiones et Propositiones* by Peter Vichitaram Anas (The Madras Diamond Press, Egmore Buildings, Madras). Price, 5 annas.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 30th September 1921.

D. A. HORDAT,
Secretary.

EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND THE ART OF TEACHING FOR EUROPEAN TEACHERS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, 1921.

An examination in School Management and the Art of Teaching under article 45 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, Madras and Bangalore, will be held on the 9th December 1921. The nature of the examination will be notified later.

2. The examination is open to European teachers who have taught in recognized European schools in the Presidency of Madras or the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for not less than two years since December 31st 1919, under the observation of the Inspector of European Schools or the Inspector of Schools, South Kanara, Coorg and Bangalore, and who have satisfied the Inspector concerned as regards their methods and skill in teaching and in their management.

Applications should be made on printed form which may be obtained from the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S.W., and should reach the Inspector on or before 10th October 1921. They should be accompanied by a covering letter, in which should be stated any remarks made by the inspecting officer in table (B) of his annual inspection reports of the present and previous years relating to the status of the teacher and his or her eligibility to appear for the examination. It should also be mentioned whether the applicant has appeared for the examination before.

Applications from teachers employed in schools should be submitted through the inspecting officer concerned in order that the latter may have the opportunity of granting the certificate of eligibility appended to the printed form of application. No fee need be paid before the submission of the application, but each candidate is to send a fee of five rupees after scrutiny of their application will be required to pay the prescribed fee (rupees five) before admission to the examination.

3. Applications from teachers who seek to satisfy the conditions of admission on the date of receipt of this notification should be submitted as soon as possible, in order to facilitate verification in the office of the facts stated in the application and to afford ample time for determination of their eligibility as the result.

4. Candidates anxious to ensure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed postcard in their respective applications. The post card should bear the candidate's name only and no other writing. Such postcards will be returned to them in due season with the Inspector's acknowledgment.

5. The following is the syllabus for the examination for the Middle and Primary Teachers, certificate. The same papers may be used for both grades, but may contain a certain number of alternative questions of a simpler nature for candidates of the Primary grade:—

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

(a) School buildings and equipment; the housing of various types of school building on the water of the school; sanitary conditions and supervision.

(b) The criteria for different types of European schools; the housing of syllabuses in different subjects and of time tables.

(c) School records including European school registers and returns.

(d) The moral aims of school work and its relations with the home. Formation of habits—mental and moral—such as order, thoroughness, consideration for others, loyalty to fellow pupils, and the school, the intelligent use of leisure, importance of studying the individual pupil. Personality of teacher. School drill, common knowledge of order and decorum and how to deal with them. Estimates of the moral law and how to deal with them. Relations between teacher and pupil and teacher and parent; progress and student reports.

ART or TEACHING.

General principles of method.—(1) The division of a subject into suitable sections (a) for each school year or term, (b) for each lesson. Differences which may be assumed between the sequence of ideas or arrangement of the subject matter, which may be demanded, (i) by the nature of the child's mind and (ii) by the systematic treatment of text-books. The use of inductive rather than deductive methods.

(2) Perception and apperception.

(3) The typical lesson form; the four steps—

(a) Preparation (particularly as concerned with bringing into the pupils' minds those thoughts and feelings which will help in the acquisition of the new knowledge, whether they are the result of previous lessons or of life out-of-school experience, and as including an illustration of elements of the lesson).

(b) Presentation, the modes of presentation, e.g., experiment, narrative, developing questioning.

(c) Abstraction, especially illustrations to its use.

(d) Application.

The teaching of the subject of curriculum, structure and use of the vocal organs; means of securing efficient articulation; use of stories; continuous speech; reading—the alphabet, book-reading and phonic methods, silent reading, recitation, recitation, recitation; writing, method of holding pen or pen, hygienic position in writing; dictation and transcription as means not only of learning, but also in teaching it, its connection with reading and composition; composition, oral and written, the use of pictures, objects, stories, previous lessons, word and sentence building and punctuation in teaching it; the ordinary rules of punctuation; the teaching of sentence and paragraph structure; the value of outline reading; choice of subjects in relation to the attainment of the class.

Hand and eye training.—Training the various media suitable for school work and the ability in position of work; best methods of handling media and pictures as work; the use of flat paper and of wire; accuracy drawing as a training in observation and accuracy as a means of expressing facts and ideas. Connection of drawing with the other subjects of the school course, i.e., map and plan drawing in connection with history and geography and with science; drawing in connection with language lessons and nature study; drawing in connection with writing; kindergarten, occupation and their connection with the other subjects of the child's education.

Scientific or Elementary Science.—Its aims and methods; the teaching of suitable sciences of lessons about natural phenomena, including animal and plant life and elementary physical geography with reference to local circumstances.

Number work and Elementary Mathematics.—Scientific methods and apperception, especially practical methods in arithmetic and geometry, and oral methods in arithmetic.

Geography.—Its relation to nature study as the one hand and history as the other—importance of observation or generalization in geography; teaching—the oral method and use of maps—may involve not only copying—other useful apparatus.

History.—Prevalent errors in teaching it, too much detail, want of perspective, confusion as to people and understanding of its subject matter, failure to bring into any relation with their first hand knowledge of things, reliance on rote or syllabus, failure to connect with geography and language work. Importance of biography, how to select and teach biography. Necessity of a knowledge of human nature and of realistic treatment. Influence of the study of history on character. How to draw up a good syllabus. Ways of dealing with the class text-book. Selection of appropriate poetry, songs and stories in connection with the period studied.

Domestic Science for women (pupils).—Methods appropriate for the teaching of the various for Middle and Primary schools published by the Department.

General.—Notes and suggestions, those used in school work; home work and exercises, the nature and amount of work for the different classes and in the different subjects, reasons for limiting the amount of home exercises as much as possible in the lower classes; the correction of home exercises and notes.

The preparation of lessons by the teacher, notes of lessons.

Library and museum.—Their value, methods of encouraging their use by pupils.

For the High School Teachers' conference, the above considerations will be followed except that 'Hand and Eye Training' under 'The Art of Teaching' may be replaced by any two of the following subjects—

(1) Special methods of teaching Latin.

(2) Do. French.

(3) Do. Physics (or Domestic Economy, in the case of women candidates).

(4) Do. Mathematics.

(5) Do. History and Geography.

4. European teachers in European schools who have not undergone a course of training, or who though trained, have not passed the written test at the end of the course of training, may proceed to appear for this examination provided that they have satisfactorily completed the two years' period of probation; but teachers who have been declared eligible for exemption under article 24 (c) and (d) of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, teachers and languages, and not appear.

7. The outcome of the examination will be notified later.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European Schools.

Colombo, 26th September 1921.

NOTIFICATIONS

With reference to the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th June 1922, Part I-B, pages 426 and 428, regarding candidates for the grade of civil medical pupils, the under-mentioned candidates have been admitted as civil medical pupils and posted to Medical School, Vinnagapuram :—

[illegible]

With reference to the notification in the *West St. George's Gazette*, dated the 14th June 1921, Part I-B, pages 428 and 429, inviting candidates for the grant of civil medical pupils, the undersigned candidate have been accepted as civil medical pupil and posted to Medical School, Visakhapatnam :-

Sl. No.	Name	Address
1	Lakshminarayana Gajjala	Tondur, Prant High School, Jangam.
2	Maruti Peddanna Venkata Jagannatha Rao	Ch. M. Lakshminarayana, Adilpet, Walah R.S.
3	L. Lakshminarayana Patil	Indragiri, Gunjan District.
4	Prabhakara Thangar	High Road, Ramachandrapur, Gunjan District.
5	Shankar Reddy Rao Patil	C. S. S. Junior School, Ramachandrapur.

With reference to the notification in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 14th June 1923, Part I-B, pages 428 and 429, inviting candidates for the grade of civil medical pupils, Special Ceded Districts, Telang and Kananur, and No. 25 per annum, the undermentioned candidates have been admitted as civil medical pupils and posted to Medical School, Visakhapatnam:—

[illegible]

With reference to the notification in the Fort St. George Gazette dated the 10th June 1921, Part I-B, pages 626 and 627, inviting candidates for the posts of third medical people, Special Ceded Districts, colleges and Kanakam stipends Rs. 55 per mensem, the unfurnished candidates have been admitted second medical people and posted to Medical School, Bangalore:—

கூக.	ஆண்.
Yerragall Teluk Nannalambur...	On Y. Nannalambur, Teluk Nannal, M. Nannal High School, Kannal.
Taluk Nannalambur...	On Y. Nannalambur, Taluk Nannal, M. Nannal High School, Kannal.
Nannalambur Nannalambur...	On Y. Nannalambur, Taluk Nannal, M. Nannal High School, Kannal.

With reference to the application in the *New York Herald Tribune*, dated the 14th June 1971, Part I.B, pages 423 and 424, (including candidates for the grade of civil medical people), the undermentioned candidates have been admitted as civil medical people and posted to Medical School, Saragatpur:—

Person.	Address.
J. Broadbent	C/o G. Robinson, Accountant, University Deputy Collector's Office, Birmingham.
Thomas Gibson, The Beacon Works ..	221 Newbury Road, East, Greenwich, London.
Thomas Southwell	C/o V. Hastings, East Devonport, Devon, Exeter Post, Plymouth.
Robert J. J. Hastings	Westcombe Park Road, Wilton.
W. J. Hastings	21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, W.C. 2.
G. V. Hastings	West Richmond Street, Bath, Bathwick, Somerset.
G. V. Hastings	C/o E. V. Lumsden Esq., Deputy Inspector of Vaccinators, Southampton.

Name.	Address.
M. Kristian
W. M. Kristian
W. M. Kristian
D. Kristian
A. Kristian

With reference to the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 16th June 1911, Part I-B, pages 825 and 829, inviting candidates for the grade of civil medical pupils, the underecommended candidates have been admitted as strike medical pupils and posted to Medical School, Tanjore.

[illegible]

With reference to the application in the Part IV Group Grade, dated on 14th June 1982, Part I-B, pages 418-419 naming candidates for the grade of Civil Medical Pupils, the unfavourable candidates have been admitted as Civil Medical Pupils and posted to Medical School, Calicut.

[illegible]

With reference to the notification in the *Free St. George's Gazette*, dated the 14th June 1925, Part I-B, page 828, inviting candidates for the grade of private pupils the undersigned candidates have been admitted as private school pupils and posted to the local school, Marumun.

[illegible]

[illegible]

(the crisis)

Madras, 14th October 1975.

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
General Assistant to the Survey-General

五、注意卫生与平安

In the list of candidates declared to have passed the HIGH SCHOOL AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS published in Supplement to Part I-2 of the *Post St. George Gazette*, dated 12th February 1911.

[illegible]

31st Dec, 6th October 1951.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Instructor of Elementary Schools.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Supplemental list of candidates declared to have passed the Revenue Department's test held on May 1921.

To. *Secy.*
1 Narayanaswami Nayudu, Tirukodigai.

Survey Office, Madras,
10th October 1921.

W. A. HASTED,
Director of Survey.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that a new map, known as Madras District Maps for the District of Madras, is issued from 30th September 1921 with headquarters at Madras. All correspondences relating to this work should in future be addressed to—

Madras, 22nd September 1921.

A. DEVASAHAYAN,
Sub-Dist. Engineer of Madras District Maps.

NOTICES

In pursuance of this office notice, dated 24th August 1921, regarding the destruction of the mutilated Secondary School Leaving Certificate books, candidates are hereby directed to refer to the notice regarding mutilated School Leaving Certificates, published by the Secretary, S.L.C. Board, and to apply for them to the Secretary.

24th September 1921.

W. R. BRIDLEY,
Inspector, Central High School, Madras.

Notice is hereby given that the service registers and record of service of Samuel Isaac Natarajam, late student of this office, are lying unclaimed in this office and that they will be destroyed if they are not claimed by his rightful heirs within one month from the date of this publication.

Camp, Golligoddi,
23th September 1921.

K. V. APPA SASTRI,
Acting Sub-Dist. Engineer of Madras District Maps.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

In pursuance of this office notification dated the 7th September 1921, it is hereby notified that, with reference to the text books in Malayalam presented under Part II-Group II, of the Intermediate Examination of 1920 (note page 423 of Volume I of the Calendar, 1921)

as an alternative to 'Pulastya',
Malayalam Ninth Reader (edited by Macmillan & Co.) Lessons 2, 3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, has been prescribed.

Secrets House, 4th October 1921.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF INDIAN ECONOMICS.

The Syndicate of the Madras University invites applications for the Professorship of Indian Economics in the University which is now vacant.

The salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,700 per annum, and the appointment will be for the first instance for a term of five years. The main duties of the Professor will be to investigate and lecture on special problems of Indian Economics, and to train students in the methods of economic study and research and in the investigation and exposition of the problems of Indian Economics.

The Professor will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office and not to absent himself from his duties without the permission of the Syndicate. The regulations governing the University Professorships will be found in Chapter IX of Volume I of the University Calendar, 1921, and may be consulted at any University Library in India.

Applications from candidates for the appointment should reach this office by the 10th November 1921, addressed to the Registrar, University of Madras, Madras, S.Y.

The selected candidate will be required to bind himself by an agreement, the details of which will be sent later.

(By order)

Secrets House, 10th October 1921.

F. DEWBURY,
Registrar.

VACANCIES.

Appointments are invited from trained secondary grade women teachers for the post of First Assistant, Government Girls' School, Rode, on Rs. 50 plus Rs. 10 temporary addition to pay.

The following particulars should be furnished:—

(1) Age; (2) caste; (3) marriage; (4) general educational and professional qualifications and (5) service as a teacher, if any. Copies of certificates should be submitted.

Cumulative, 11th September 1921.

Applications are invited from school graduates for the posts of two Associates on Rs. 150 and for the Training section to be attached to the Government Girls' High School, Coimbatore.

The following particulars should be furnished:—

- (1) Age; (2) qualifications, general and professional degree; (3) caste; (4) vernacular; and (5) length of service as a teacher.

Copies of certificates and testimonials should be submitted.

Coimbatore, 1st October 1931.

R. McLEOD,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

Wanted immediately for the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Bangalore Girls' High School, Bangalore, a head clerk on Rs. 25 per month. Only persons qualified under the Public Service Commission and under 25 years of age need apply.

Candidates having experience of office work will be preferred.

Copies of testimonials of character and of work obtained in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination should accompany the application.

Camp Rajahmundry, 2nd September 1931.

A. VENKATARAM,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.

Applications from candidates holding 'Trained Gymnastic Teachers' certificates are invited for the post of Gymnastic Instructor on Rs. 30—34—36 per month vacant in this College. Apply immediately stating age, caste, additional qualifications and service. Men already in Government service should apply through their superior officers.

Venkatadri College, Madras, Vepery,
2nd September 1931.

D. A. D. ATTORDEEN,
Principal.

Wanted for the Office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Mohanramaswamy Raju, a Mohammedan clerk with a good knowledge of Urdu and Kannada on Rs. 25 per month. Only persons qualified under the Public Service Commission and under 25 years of age need apply.

Candidates having experience of office work will be preferred.

The vacancy is a permanent one. The following particulars should be furnished:—

- (1) age; (2) qualifications, general and technical and (3) languages known.

Copies of certificates and testimonials should also accompany the application.

Camp, Bangalore, 2nd October 1931. Sub-Ass. Inspector of Schools, Bangalore Mohanramaswamy Raju.

M. ABDUL KAHMAN,

Wanted for the Government Middle School for girls, Kanneel, women teachers of the secondary grade for the following posts:—

Two assistants on Rs. 40 plus 18 per month, six assistants on Rs. 46 plus 22 per month.

Applicants stating age, caste and vernacular known, with testimonials of good conduct should be sent to the undersigned at once.

Madurai, 2nd October 1931.

M. C. R. KANNAN,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Madurai District Office.

PRESIDENTY COLLEGE BOTANICAL GAZETTE.

The Presidency College Botanical Gazette consists of illustrations with descriptions of various flowering plants of Madras.

No. 1—40—A limited number available for Rs. 1.

No. 51—75 issued 1925—28 and available for Rs. 2.

No. 76—100 now being issued at Rs. 2 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to the Librarian of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivas Ray, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking the various shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road, Madras, at Rs. 3-6-6 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, COIMBATORE, CALCUTTA 1925-26. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 n.).
GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL COLLEGE, FACULTY, CALCUTTA 1921-22. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 n. & 2 p.).

HANDBOOK OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES FOR SCHOOL SCIENCE at A. R. NARAYAN, 1926. Rs. 1 (1 n. & 2 p.).
TECHNICAL COLLEGE, CALCUTTA, CALCUTTA 1922-23. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (2 n.).

PENDING WORKS.

Posting.—M.R.Sy. M. Ramaswami Ayyar Esq., Assistant Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the Tank Restoration Scheme (Rajkumandry) division for charge of the Rajakumandry sub-division, see M.R.Sy. R. Krishnakrishna Ayyar Esq., who has applied for leave. This month his posting to the Kanyet division ordered in this office No. 35-C, dated 12th September 1921.

Madras, 2nd October 1921.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, I Class.

MEDICAL.

Appointment and Posting.—First-class Military Assistant Surgeon R. H. Haglan, L.M.D., on transfer to Madras Civil Medical Department, is appointed to be Junior Assistant Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras, see First-class Military Assistant Surgeon V. J. Logan, L.M.D.

Posting.—First-class Military Assistant Surgeon V. J. Logan, L.M.D., on relief at the Government General Hospital, Madras, is posted to Pulan sub-post and Local Fund Hospitals at Rameswaram, Coimbatore District.

Madras, 4th October 1921.

Posting.—Captain F. E. Kocky, M.C., M.B., B.S., L.M.S. (I.C.), on discontinuation is re-constituted as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon in the department on Rs. 300 per annum and posted to Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, on reserve duty for a period not exceeding one month.

(By order)

Madras, 4th October 1921.

W. C. GRAY, Major, I.M.S.,
General Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

POLICE.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. V. K. Rajagopala Thevar Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Karur subdivision, Tiruchirappalli division, privilege leave for one month from 3rd August 1921 under article 268 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 6th October 1921.

Leave.—Mr. G. T. Mackay, Acting Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, privilege leave for twenty-seven days from 2nd September 1921 under article 268, Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 7th October 1921.

F. ARMITAGE,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 6 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, General House Street, Coimbatore, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (prior 34 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (prior 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

5595. K. A. G. Emsberg. Internal combustion engine.

5596. B. P. Williams. Rolling and shearing machine.

5597. G. C. Thomson. Method of preparing necked-in bottles for bottling and apparatus therefor.

5598. E. F. Smith and P. F. Powell. Improved method of and means for automatic electric control of the electron energy employed upon valves with electric transmission.

5599. C. E. Joseph. Road indicators.

5600. Gustav Adolf Fax. Distortion Telegraphic m.H.H. Improvements in wireless telegraph transmission.

5601. F. L. Mortimer. Improvements in and relating to internal combustion engines.

5602. M. C. Swoboda. Improvements in and connected with railway signals and signaling rails thereon.

5603. C. A. Meade. An improved gas generator and battery set for use in domestic heating and heating apparatus.

5604. W. H. Hedley. Improvements in or relating to metallic chains, rods, rods and the like.

5605. O. Salcher and F. Schreier. Electric discharge lamps.

5606. D. H. Furman and G. M. Smith. An improved method of building concrete strengthened apparatus therefor.

5607. H. Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme Pour l'Etude et l'Exploitation des Processus Georges Claude. Improvements in or relating to catalytic materials adapted for use in the synthesis of ammonia.

5608. E. Todd. Improvements in steam boilers.

5609. L. Air Liquide, Societe Anonyme Pour l'Etude et l'Exploitation des Processus Georges Claude. Method of purifying the gases intended for the synthetic production of ammonia.

2428. L'Air Liquide, Société Anonyme. Pour Étude et l'Explication des Processus de la
 2429. Forster for the separation of gaseous mixtures and particularly the extrac-
 tion of hydrogen from gaseous mixtures.
 2430. Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Improvements in or relating to electric
 relays or like current operating devices.
 2431. W. W. Coward. Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of break
 2432. Crosby & Farnes Ltd and A. G. Kershaw. Improvements relating to crank devices for
 engine signaling systems.
 2433. Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd. Improvements in electrical circuit-interrupters.
 2434. D. McNeil Railway. A condensing steam-electric locomotive.
 2435. J. MacLach and H. Reid. Improvements in air-cooled or evaporative surface condensers.
 2436. R. Wiggins. Improvements in and relating to coke oven gas burner assemblies.
 2437. G. C. Simmons. Improvements in endless conveyors for bottle washing machines and
 the like.
 2438. B. C. Thomson. Improvements in and relating to bottle washing machines.

Foot St. George, 11th October 1901.

N. E. MAJUMDAR,
Acting Chief Surveyor.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(SHEDS OF MARK STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

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J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of Act VI of 1858 that the aforementioned treasure was found on or about 19th November 1900 by one Sivakumar Annai in the grazing ground nearabout S. No. 103 of Madras village in the Chengalpet taluk of the Chengalpet District :-

Description.	Value.
Copper coins weighing 1,452½ lbs.	Rs. 15

3. All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Chengalpet district at his office in Madras on the 21st February 1901 in view of the matter being required to be determined according to law.

Chengalpet Collector's Office,
 20th September 1901.

H. A. E. VERNON,
Collector.

Under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1858, notice is hereby given that on or about the 16th July 1901 a copper image of a 'bad' called 'Naga' or 'Naga' had found at the 100 approximately was found in the dry bed Venkateswara Ambalam called 'Kankarath' nearabout A. Kankarath village, Tirupattur taluk, Hosur district, by Veluppa, son of Sappan, Pothu, son of Yala Sappan, and Sakkara, son of Pasa Kankarath, of Kankarath village. All persons claiming the said treasure are required to appear before the Collector of Madras at Madras on the 21st February 1901 either personally or by agent at Madras so that the matter may be required to be determined according to law.

Madras Collector's Office, Madras,
 20th September 1901.

A. G. LEACH,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of Act VI of 1858, that the aforementioned treasure was found on 10th April 1901 by one Perumal Chelagan of Adankottai, Pattakottai taluk, while digging earth for erecting a wall from his pits dry bed known as 'Perumal Kallu' in the above-mentioned village :-

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Brass Mal—Kankarath
(2) Do. do.
(3) Do. do.
(4) Do. do.
(5) Brass pot
(6) Brass lamp plate
Total

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madras at his office on Thursday the 1st day of March 1902, so that the matter may be required to be determined according to law.

Madras Collector's Office,
 10th August 1901.

H. G. SHARFURNEY,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

KEY: Shows the Houses and Dwellings registered in the Director's Office during the month of April 1881.

Page after sanitary in columns of 1881.	District.	Population for which return was received.	HOUSES.										DEATHS.									
			Class.						Totals.				Class.						Totals.			
			Barracks.	Residential.	Public Buildings.	Stores.	Shops and offices.	Other Classes.	H.	F.	Total.	Barracks.	Residential.	Public Buildings.	Stores.	Shops and offices.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
2,201,000	Residence	1,211,480	..	..	..	2,328	24	2	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,210,000	Warehouses	1,211,480	..	..	..	9	11	2	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,220,000	Stores	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	80	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,230,000	Offices	1,211,480	..	..	..	142	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,240,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	240	2,032	210	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,250,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,260,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,270,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,280,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,290,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,300,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,310,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,320,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,330,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,340,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,350,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,360,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,370,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,380,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,390,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,400,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,410,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,420,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,430,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,440,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,450,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,460,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,470,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,480,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,490,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,500,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,510,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,520,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,530,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,540,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,550,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,560,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,570,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,580,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,590,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,600,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,610,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,620,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,630,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,640,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,650,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,660,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,670,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,680,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,690,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,700,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,710,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,720,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,730,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,740,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,750,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,760,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,770,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,780,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,790,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,800,000	Other	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,810,000	Shops	1,211,480	..	..	..	88	2,032	87	18	870	1,819	..	..	..	2,720	15	8	1,480	1,860	3,340	3,770
2,820,000	Public Buildings	1,211,480	..	..	..	10	2,032	108	2,031	1,819	3,850	..	..	..	2,720						

* Return showing the *Burns and Deaths* registered in certain Districts of the *Namun* Provinces exclusive of *Zamindar* villages during the month of April 1875.

BURNS.													DEATHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Population according to Census of 1871.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	CAUSE.							Total Deaths.			CAUSE.						Total Deaths.						CAUSES OF DEATHS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Dysentery.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.				Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.	Malaria.	Other Causes.	Fever.	Typhoid.	Cholera.	Measles.

Return showing the Names and Design registered in the Urban Towns of the Malacca Province containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards during the month of April 1931.

Dist.	District.	Sect. Town.	Population according to the Census of 1925.	Males										Females										Total			
				Urban						Total				Rural						Total				Total			
				European	Malayan	Indian	Chinese	Others	Chinese	M. F.	F.	Total.	European	Malayan	Indian	Chinese	Others	Chinese	M. F.	F.	Total.	Chinese	M. F.	F.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24				
Singapore	Singapore	Malacca	12,281				25			25		25															
		Malacca	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
Guthrie	Guthrie	Malacca	12,281				25			25		25															
		Malacca	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
Kuala	Kuala	Malacca	12,281				25			25		25															
		Malacca	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
Guan	Guan	Malacca	12,281				25			25		25															
		Malacca	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
Kuala	Kuala	Malacca	12,281				25			25		25															
		Malacca	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															
		Perak	12,281				10			10		10															

(Continued on next page.)

Summary showing the Entries and Debits registered in the Roman Towns of the Matanuska Pasture containing 16,000 lake-hutches and agrounds during the month of April 1923—cont.

Station		Roman Towns	Population and (if in the Census of 1911)	ENTRIES								DEBITS								Totals		
				Census								Totals										
				Entrypens	Burdens	Ind. as Ch. Hutches	Hutches	Hutches Ind.	Other Census	Totals			Entrypens	Burdens	Ind. as Ch. Hutches	Hutches	Hutches Ind.	Other Census	Totals			
										H.	F.	Total							H.	F.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Barrow - post	Derebakh ..	20,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	30	37
	Dalyngell ..	18,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11
	Summersville ..	20,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	24
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Shoshoneville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	24
	Turkey ..	15,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Kalishville ..	15,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Kalishville ..	20,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
Wainwright	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
Cape Barrow	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
Cape Barrow	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
	Thompsonville ..	21,000	..	..	..	0	..	..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	28
Total ..		1,751,000	..	..	64	1,865	883	10	810	860	1,965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	740	900	1,640

(Continued on next page.)

Approximating the Sexton and Drayton registered in the STRAD TOWN of the MAJOR PARISHMENT containing 10,000 inhabitants and upwards during the month of April 1921—cont.

[illegible]

Harvesting and Replanting registered in the Mycorrhizae of the Kansas University. April 15, 1971.

District.		Principal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	RELIGION.										CASTES.										Totals.		
				Religion.										Caste.												
				European.	European.	In the Church.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Others.	Totals.			European.	Hindus.	In the Church.	Jains.	Muslims.	Others.	Totals.					
												N.	F.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
Ongun	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
Vingayem	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
Gallway	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
Kilkee	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
Beech	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
Julien	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
Mallow	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
Chingayem	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
North West	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
Cathlamet	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
Tanjore	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
Madrass	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			
	Chikunda	17,838				18	1			11	24	25									18	19	20			

collecting data of one month's age.

Barren showing the Stones and Islands registered in the Nomenclature of the Marine Faunistics during the month of April 1911—cont.

Districts	Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Districts																															
			General of Districts										Department of Education										Department of Health											
			Children		Adults		Prisoners		Peasants		Employees and Clergymen		Department of Education		Department of Health		Department of Health		Department of Health		Department of Health		Department of Health		Department of Health		Department of Health		Department of Health		Department of Health			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
			1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911	1911		
Canton	Chunsheng	27,538	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Wangsheng	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Yongsheng	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Yongsheng	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Shengsheng	26,428	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			

herons showing the *Sterna* and *Diurina* registered in the *Hyperaspis* of the Marine Fauna for the month of April 1922.—cont.

District.	Municipal Name.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	METHUEN.										CHRYSLER.												
			Chas.					Other Owners.					Temp.					Comm.							
			Residences.	Stores.	Public Buildings.	Schools.	Manufactures.	Other Owners.	Temp.	Total.	Residences.	Stores.	Public Buildings.	Houses.	Manufactures.	Other Owners.	Temp.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Formed	Bellevue	31,000			2		87	2		93	99	91			98			91	23	98					
	Yonkers	25,000					87	9		96	99	91			98			98	16	91					
	Brooklyn	34,000					87	9		96	99	91			98			98	16	91					
Manhattan	Manhattan	34,000			2		140	99		99	73	119			98			98	11	91			21	93	92
Queens	Queens	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
Richmond	Richmond	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
Westchester	Westchester	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
Putnam	Putnam	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
Orange	Orange	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
Rockland	Rockland	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
Saratoga	Saratoga	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
Ulster	Ulster	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
Warren	Warren	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Albany	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Columbia	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Delaware	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	District of Columbia	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Florida	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Georgia	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Idaho	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Illinois	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Indiana	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Iowa	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Kansas	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Kentucky	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Louisiana	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Maine	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Maryland	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Massachusetts	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Michigan	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Minnesota	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Mississippi	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Missouri	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Montana	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Nebraska	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Nevada	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	New Hampshire	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	New Jersey	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	New Mexico	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	New York	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	North Carolina	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	North Dakota	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Ohio	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Oklahoma	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Oregon	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Pennsylvania	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Rhode Island	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	South Carolina	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	South Dakota	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Tennessee	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Texas	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Utah	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Vermont	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Virginia	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Washington	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	West Virginia	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Wisconsin	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Wyoming	34,000					90	97		96	99	113			98			97	27	91			67	91	91
	Total	2,879,112	14		90	90	8,914	1,134	40	9,049	4,890	10,939	0	28	100	1,340	0	10	1,340	1,340	0	10	1,340	1,340	1,340

I (Shelley) was most sorry.

Report showing the Taxes and Duties assessed to the Homeowners of the Kansas Territory during the month of April 1854.

Province showing the Towns & Districts registered in the Administration of Justice.			Census of 1854—																																				Population according to the Census of 1851.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		Population according to the Census of 1854.		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Estimate showing Foreign Sources and Debits in each District of the Malaya Presidency from August 1946 to 31st October 1946.

(p = 0.0001; χ^2 test for independence.)

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Statement showing FLARES, SHINERS AND DRIFTS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 31st October 1921 as compared with two previous weeks.

[illegible]

Madison, 10/5, October 1981.

A. J. R. RUSSELL, Major, I.M.S.,
Bombay Commission

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION

[illegible]

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admonitory for the 'trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I barely register and argue all points. I am I present and give evidence at the above business or in any way connected there is advised at the time and place above mentioned and not to depart without leave.

High Court, Madras,
27th September 1891.

M. G. T. MUTHAYYA CHETTI,
Bar-at-Law, Madras

Insert the following as a new form in Appendix B to the First Schedule to the Code after form No. 12 :-

No. 14-A.

Notes to the proposed guardian of a minor ^{defendant} _{respondent}.

(O. XXXI, rr. 3 and 4).

(Title).

To

(Name, description and place of residence of proposed guardian)

Take notice that I ^{defendant} _{respondent} in has presented a petition to the Court praying that you be appointed guardian of ^{defendant} _{respondent} to the minor ^{defendant} _{respondent} and that the same will be heard on the day of 188 .

3. The affidavit of X has been filed in support of this application.

4. If you are willing to act as guardian for the said ^{defendant} _{respondent} you are required to sign (as well as your mark) to the declaration on the back of this notice.

5. In the event of your failure to signify your assent in manner indicated above, take further notice that the Court may proceed under O. XXXI, r. 4, Code of Civil Procedure, to appoint some other suitable person or one of its officers as guardian of ^{defendant} _{respondent} of the minor ^{defendant} _{respondent} aforesaid.

Date this day of 188 .
(Signed)

(To be printed in the margin).

I hereby acknowledge receipt of a duplicate of this notice and consent to act as guardian of the minor ^{defendant} _{respondent} therein mentioned.

(Signed) T. Z.

Witness:

1.

2.

High Court, Madras,
25th September 1921.

F. G. BUTLER,
Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 2 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Gudur.

Mulla Fakhri Saayemurayyan, son of the late Venkateswaramayya,
trader, residing at Birlampur, Gudur district Petitioner.
Mulla Ayappa and twenty-three others Defendants.

(Under section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1908, it is notified hereby that the said petitioner was adjudged insolvent on the 15th day of August 1921 by this Court and that creditors of the said petitioner should prove their claims as soon as possible by delivering, or sending by post in registered letters, to this Court affidavits in the prescribed form verifying the debts. And it is further notified that the said petitioner shall apply for his discharge within two years from the said date.)

Gudur, 27th September 1921.

M. D. C. ELLIY,
District Judge.

No. 3 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, North Madras.

Melkothachari Abdothi Raju, of Pottalagudi, Madurai, Kovilamdi
Nagappa of Karumkudam taluk Petitioner (Defence).
Mr. M. V. Subramanyam Pillai and twenty-five others Defendants (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given under section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, V of 1908, that the aforesaid petitioner has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 26th September 1921, that Mr. C. Subramanyam Nagappa, High Court Taluk, Talukdary, has been appointed Receiver in the matter, that creditors should prove their claims against the insolvent as soon as possible by delivering to this Court or sending to the Court by registered post an affidavit in the prescribed form and that the insolvent shall apply for his discharge within six months from the date of adjudication, viz., 26th September 1921.

Talukdary, 26 October 1921.

V. P. ROW,
District Judge.

No. 50 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Perumashu Kandaswami, son of Sengam Pappa Kandaswami, at Sengam,
Taluk, Talukdary, Madurai, Dhanasekari taluk Petitioner
Periyanna Chetti and others Defendants.

Under section 12 of Act V of 1908, it is hereby notified that the aforesaid Perumashu Kandaswami was adjudged as an insolvent on the 26th day of September 1921 by this Court and that creditors

should prove their claims on or before the 31st day of September 1921 by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in form No. 4 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1919, and that the insolvent should apply for discharge within two years.

No. 6 AND 11 OF 1921 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SALEM.

Arumuga Naidu, son of Arumugulu Naidu	<i>Petitioner in I.P. No. 6 of 1921.</i>
Arumugapillai alias Arumugulu Naidu, son of the petitioner in I.P. No. 6 of 1921, both at Aiythyaipattanam, Salem	<i>Petitioner in I.P. No. 11 of 1921.</i>
Isak	<i>Creditor.</i>
Thimmarasa Chettyar and others	<i>Creditors.</i>

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this court praying that they may be adjudged insolvents. The petitions stand posted to the 14th day of October 1921.

E. H. WALLACE,
District Judge.

Salem, 24th October 1921.

No. 1 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MURUGU, MADURAI.

Vallu Kappil Chandrasekaran of Padayappaan aram and others and his younger brother Kanna of said domain	<i>Petitioners.</i>
M. T. Annai Kudi and another	<i>Respondents.</i>

Under section 41 (1) of the Insolvency Act V of 1920, take notice that the above-named insolvents have applied to this court for their discharge and that the court has fixed the 14th day of November 1921 at 11 a.m. for hearing of the said petition.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this the 3rd day of October 1921.

No. 2 OF 1920 IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MURUGU, MADURAI.

Kappil Kanna of Madurain aram and others	<i>Petitioners.</i>
K. Ummer Kudi and nine others	<i>Respondents.</i>

Under section 41 (1) of the Insolvency Act V of 1920, take notice that the above-named insolvent has applied to this court for his discharge and that the court has fixed the 14th day of November 1921 at 11 a.m. for hearing of the said petition.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this the 3rd day of October 1921.

E. VENKATA RAO,
Principal District Murug.

Maduram, 2nd October 1921.

No. 4 OF 1921 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURUGU, MADURAI.

Subbiah Chinnasubbai	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Sri Janardana Peethi, Divan Bahadur Nalla Peter and two others	<i>Creditor-petitioner and creditors.</i>

Under section 10 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, that the above-named petitioner Nallala Chinnasubbai, son of K. V. Sri, residing at Lakshminagar of Narayana taluk, has applied to be adjudged an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 14th October 1921 for hearing, the signatures of his creditors, if any, in the margin.

B. AUDINARAYANA NATUDU,
District Murug.

Maduram, 2nd October 1921.

No. 2 OF 1921 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURUGU, MADURAI.

Subramanyaswami Appay, son of Subramanya Appay, Kilgamm	<i>Petitioner (Insolvent debtor).</i>
Thakur Isak	<i>Creditor.</i>
Subramanyaswami Appay and twenty-seven others	<i>Creditors.</i>

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this court for being adjudged insolvent. The petition stands posted to 14th November 1921.

V. K. RANGA ACHARYAR,
District Murug.

Maduram, 30th September 1921.

No. 3 OF 1921 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MURUGU, MADURAI.

Dattatraya Thakurapillai, son of Appalaraya, Kumbhaya, encephaloma, residing at Perambalur	<i>Petitioner.</i>
Kala Dattatraya alias Mani and four others	<i>Creditors (Creditor-petitioner).</i>

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted to 14th November 1921. Any person wishing to oppose the same should appear in person or by pleader on the said date.

M. KARASINNAM,
District Murug.

Maduram, 24th October 1921.

Chettigar, both residing at Chudam village, Pudukottah taluk, the petitioners above named have applied for being declared insolvents and that the said petition is posted to 25th October 1921. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by valid.

No. 106 of 1921 is the Order of the Official Receiver, Madras.

Vellayandi Pillai	..	..	..	..	..	Petitioner.
Sivaswami Nayudu and others	..	..	..	..	..	Creditors.

Notice under section 18 (1) of the Act V of 1920, is hereby given, that Vellayandi Pillai, son of Marthiya Pillai, residing at Irumbady village, Pudukottah taluk, the petitioner above named has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 25th October 1921. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by valid.

No. 120 of 1921 is the Order of the Official Receiver, Madras.

Mathappa Naicker	..	..	..	..	..	Petitioner.
Subbarathnam Naicker and others	..	..	..	..	..	Creditors.

Notice under section 18 (1) of the Act V of 1920, is hereby given that Mathappa Naicker, son of Subba Naicker, residing at Sathirapatti, Tiruvannamalai taluk, the petitioner above named has applied for being declared insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 25th October 1921. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by valid.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

Madras, 26th September 1921.

No. 214 of 1917 (No. 43 of 1917 of the list of the District Courts, Tanjore)
is the Order of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Majappa Chettigar, son of Kappaswami Chettigar, Padar South street, Sivagudi	..	..	..	..	..	Petitioner.
Ramaswami Chettigar and others	..	..	..	..	..	Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under section 24 of Act I of 1920, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 15th October 1921, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 220 of 1915 (No. 45 of 1915 of the list of the District Courts, Tanjore)
is the Order of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

(1) Chidambaram Thevar, (2) Rangaswami Thevar, sons of Chakka- linga Thevar, (3) Vallabhaiah Thevar and (4) Rama Thevar, sons of Chidambaram Thevar, Thambudurai Vaidikudi, Pottukottai taluk. Pankajappa Chettigar alias Kasi Chettigar and others	Petitioners. Creditors.
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Notice is hereby given, under section 24 of Act V of 1920, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvents who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 15th October 1921, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 46 of 1920 (No. 11 of 1920 of the list of the District Courts, Tanjore)
is the Order of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Gnanabala Mudali, son of Appayya Mudaliyar, Pudukottah, Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	Petitioner.
Subbarathnam Chetti and others	..	..	..	..	..	Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 24 of Act V of 1920, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 15th October 1921, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 162 of 1920 (No. 5 of 1920 of the list of the District Courts, Tanjore)
is the Order of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Pillayarasu Pillai, son of Rangaswami Pillai, Vallu street, Vallu.	..	..	..	..	..	Petitioner.
Tanjai taluk	..	..	..	..	..	Creditors.
Maruthanagham Pillai and others	..	..	..	..	..	Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 21 of Act V of 1920, that the petitioners above named were adjudged insolvent by an order of this court dated 26th September 1921. The court then adjourned to 26th October 1921 for further proceedings. It has been further ordered that the creditors should apply for being declared insolvent on or before 30th September 1922. The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims on or before 30th September 1922. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Insolvency Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920.

No. 218 of 1952 (No. 4 of 1953 in the file of the Sub-Committee, Taxation)
of the Council of the Official Receiver, Taxation.

Chakkalaga Chettiyar, son of Tolaram Chettiyar and	Doraiswami	
Chettiyar, son of Chakkalaga Chettiyar, Rishaban Koil street,		
Ammapet, Ponnambalam taluk	..	..
Pandharappa Chettiyar and others	..	..

Pillaiyars.
Rajagopal.

Notice is hereby given, under section 84 of Act V of 1933, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 30th October 1934, failure which a trust dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 260 of 1920 (No. 41 of 1920 in the file of the District Court, Tientsin)
in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tientsin.

<i>Melospiza Tinea</i> , son of Sermicheba Teana, Hamaar street, Tirina							
<i>rufipend</i>	"	"	"	"	"	"	<i>Fidelinea,</i>
<i>Vochratubalagermentis Obetipes</i> and others						"	<i>Sagratobus.</i>

Notice is hereby given, under section 46 of Act V of 1879, that each of the creditors of the above named insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 28th October 1921, before which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 218 of 1920 (No. 48 of 1943 on the file of the District Court, Tanjong)
in the Office of the Original Machine, Tanjong.

Samantana Chettyar, etc. of Kothagan Chettyar, Palayakudi,					
Raman district	..	..	..	..	Pelisser.
Samantana Chetty and others	..	..	..	..	Superior.

Notice is hereby given, under section 24 of Act V of 1938, that each of the members of the abovesaid insolvent who have not proved their claims should do so on or before 12th October 1939, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Ex. 278 of 1893 (No. 32 of 1893 on the side of the District Court, Tientsin)
of the Court of the Official Receiver, Tientsin.

Machinists (Gostizny, son of Gerasim)	Chertkov, Otkina	Artishev		
stret, Muzembuchevsk, Dufcia	" "	" "	" "	Fidilov,
Kubchikovsk, Chertkov and others	" "	" "	" "	Bogorodits

Nelson is hereby given, under section 33 of Act V of 1920, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 18th September 1921. The same stands adjourned to 12th October 1921 for further proceedings. It has been further ordered that the insolvent should apply for his final discharge order on or before 20th September 1924. The creditors of the above named insolvent should present their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Indian Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1924.

No. 226 of 1919 (No. 18 of 1919 of the file of the District Master's Court, Malabar) is the Court of the Official Receiver, Talpore.

Ram. Madhayer, son of Ratanji Ashi, Dekhar street, Mayaram	22	Prothier.
Kannan, Paderachi and others	23	Expended.

Notice is hereby given, under section 27 of Act V of 1935, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 27th September 1931. The case stands adjourned to 30th October 1932 for further proceedings. It has been further ordered that the insolvent should apply for his final discharge on or before 27th March 1935. The creditors of the above-named insolvent should present their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by balancing or auditing by post in a registered letter as sufficient in form, No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1926.

No. 25 of 1921 (No. 14 of 1921 as the Bill of the Deputy Minister's Office, Tashkent)
is the Order of the Official Receiver, Tashkent.

Gowdanna Naidu, son of Vinayana Naidu, State street,					
Mannabharathi, Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	Falgun
Subbanna Chetti and others ..	..	..	..	..	Asvina

Notice is hereby given, under section 32 of Act V of 1910, that the petition, aforementioned was adjudged (inserted by an order of this court, dated 14th September 1924). The case stands adjourned to 12th October 1924 for further proceedings. It is to be further ordered that the petitioner should apply for his final discharge order on or before 28th September 1925. The petition of the respondent (inserted) should prove their claim as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or causing to be put in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1904.

No. 155 of 1921 (No. 5 of 1921 of the rules of the High Court, Tanjore), is the Court of the Original Revenue, Tanjore.

Sona Nya-6, son of Subba Nya-6, Nagalalapaaharathi, Tan-
 jore taluk Petitioner.
 Jagan Chettiar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 37 of Act V of 1908, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 24th September 1921. The case stands adjourned to 30th October 1921 for further proceedings. It has been further ordered that the insolvent should apply for his final discharge order on or before 30th September 1922. The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 5 of 1921 (No. 55 of 1920 of the rules of the District Court, Tanjore)
 is the Court of the Original Revenue, Tanjore.

Selachandran Sivarayar, son of Balachandran Sivarayar, residing appa-
 nate to the Telugu No. 4, Railway station, Mayavaram Petitioner.
 Rameswami Pillai and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 37 of Act V of 1908, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 4th September 1921. The case stands adjourned to 15th October 1921 for further proceedings. It has been further ordered that the insolvent should apply for his final discharge order on or before 30th September 1922. The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 10 of 1921 (No. 65 of 1920 of the rules of the District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam)
 is the Court of the Original Revenue, Tanjore.

Selachandran Pillai, son of Sakthivel Pillai, Kannappa Venu-
 matharam kodu street, Kumbakonam Petitioner.
 Arumuchalam Chettiar by agent Venkateshachari Chettiar and
 twenty-seven others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 37 of Act V of 1908, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 24th September 1921. The case stands adjourned to 30th October 1921 for further proceedings. It has been further ordered that the insolvent should apply for his final discharge order on or before 30th September 1922. The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 45 of 1921 (No. 5 of 1921 of the rules of the District Court, Tanjore)
 is the Court of the Original Revenue, Tanjore.

Srinivasachari Pillai, son of Kankavesari Pillai, Pavalakottah Petitioner.
 Rameswami Chettiar and twenty-seven others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 37 of Act V of 1908, that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 18th September 1921. The case stands adjourned to 15th October 1921 for further proceedings. It has been further ordered that the insolvent should apply for his final discharge order on or before 30th September 1922. The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 125 of 1921 (No. 4 of 1921 of the rules of the District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur)
 is the Court of the Original Revenue, Tanjore.

Srinivasappa Chettiar, son of Srinivasan Chettiar, Mappalai, Kappan,
 Madurai taluk Petitioner.
 Subbali Rowther and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under section 37 of Act V of 1908 that the petitioner above named was adjudged insolvent by an order of this court, dated 27th September 1921. The case stands adjourned to 15th October 1921 for further proceedings. It has been further ordered that the insolvent should apply for his final discharge order on or before 30th September 1922. The creditors of the above-named insolvent should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 127 of 1921 (No. 4 of 1921 of the rules of the District Court, Kumbakonam)
 is the Court of the Original Revenue, Tanjore.

Thirupappa Gurukkal Petitioner.
 Srinivasappa Chettiar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 37 of Act V of 1908 that Thirupappa Gurukkal, son of Srinivasan Gurukkal of Kappan, Srinivasaswami Kap. Andiker, residing in Kappan town, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing on 30th October 1921. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before the Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 363 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1910, the Board of Revenue directs that from and after the date of this notification, the right in the Colabauro municipality, described below and measuring 135 square feet, on the same site more or less shall be withdrawn from the control of the Municipal Council:—

T.S. No. 77, 1914, of Declaration here, bounded on the north, east and south by T.S. No. 810; west by T.S. No. 2748					Extent to be notified,
					sq. ft.
					135

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
10th October 1923.

L. H. ARNOT,
Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section (7) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Controversies Act, IV of 1905, as amended by the Madras Controversies Act, VIII of 1916, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey under the provisions of the said Act of the Thiruvur District village of Kattu Cheri situated in the Kallakudi taluk and Arankkottan in the Chirappaluram taluk in the Tiruchirappalli district.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
10th September 1923.

K. K. CHIDAMBARAM AYYAR,
Deputy Secretary.

Under section 13 (2) and (3) of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1908, as amended by Acts IV and X of 1904, and in pursuance of the Notification, dated 27th March 1923, published on page 104, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 20th March 1923, the Board of Revenue as the Chief Customs Authority is pleased to declare the place described below as a wharf for the shipment and landing of goods at the port of Negapatam to the extent shown in columns 3 and 4 thereof:—

Name of port.	Number of wharf.	Name of owner.	Location of the wharf.	Particulars of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
Negapatam.	1 (Fugate Wharf).	Government.	The Fugate Customs premises and the wharves to the west of the wharf measuring 127' 6" long and all the vacant wharf area between the Fugate Customs premises and the Fugate river.	All goods except passengers.	Contingent ship- ping.

Board (Revenue Settlement), Madras,
10th October 1923.

D. N. STRATHAIR,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATION.

UNCLAIMED DUES.

Notice is hereby given that the amount of Rs. 14-8-2 due to bondsmen, noted below for carrying water on the Salu to Jayore road, has been long outstanding in the accounts of the aforesaid and that the amount will be credited to Government if not claimed by the parties or their legal heirs, within three months from the date of this notification:—

(1) Chila	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. A. P.
						9 12 10
(2) Madgal	..	..	..	..	..	4 12 8

Negapatam, 24th September 1923.

G. F. RANDALL,
Off. Revenue Officer, Revenue Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 25 of 1923.

Engel—Kattu Cheri—Pamban, Negapatam, Chidambaram, Manjeri and Rameswaram.
Preliminary Notice of alteration of character of certain lights.

Notice is hereby given that, on date to be hereinafter fixed early in 1924, the present existing character of Pamban, Negapatam, Chidambaram, Manjeri and Rameswaram Lights, will be changed to existing characters. Full particulars of the new characters, and date of change, will be given hereafter.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
24th September 1923.

G. H. FORD, Commander, R.N.,
Off. Presidency Port Officer.

EMERY OF VESSELS arrived at, and departed from, the PORT OF MADRAS from the 24th September to the 1st October 1886.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Ship or Barge.	Master.	Where from.	North assigned.
1886.							
Sept. 26	Arrived	S.S. "Thames"	3,100	S	E. G. Carr	Bangalore	West Quay No. 4.
" 26	Do	S.S. "Bangalore"	1,315	S	C. C. Wallace	Bangalore	South Quay and No. 2.
" 26	Do	S.S. "Clas Com- mune"	3,100	S	Z. Wallace	Bangalore	No. 2.
" 27	Do	S.S. "Clas Com- mune"	3,100	S	Z. Wallace	Calcutta	West Quay No. 2.
" 27	Do	S.S. "Clas Com- mune"	3,100	S	Z. Wallace	Calcutta	South Quay and East Quay.
" 28	Do	S.S. "Kumbi"	2,800	S	A. Bower	Bangalore	West Quay No. 1.
" 28	Do	S.S. "E. G. S. S. S."	2,800	S	A. Bower	Bangalore	South Quay.
" 30	Do	S.S. "Kumbi"	2,800	S	A. Bower	Bangalore	West Quay No. 1.
Oct. 1	Do	S.S. "Kumbi"	2,800	S	A. Bower	Bangalore	West Quay No. 4.
" 1	Do	S.S. "Kumbi"	2,800	S	A. Bower	Bangalore	No. 2.
" 1	Do	S.S. "Kumbi"	2,800	S	A. Bower	Bangalore	No. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Ship or Barge.	Master.	Bound to.	North assigned.
1886.							
Sept. 26	Sailed	S.S. "Thames"	3,100	S	E. G. Carr	Bangalore	West Quay No. 4.
" 26	Do	S.S. "Bangalore"	1,315	S	C. C. Wallace	Bangalore	No. 2.
" 26	Do	S.S. "Clas Com- mune"	3,100	S	Z. Wallace	Bangalore	No. 2.
" 26	Do	S.S. "Clas Com- mune"	3,100	S	Z. Wallace	Calcutta	West Quay No. 2.
" 27	Do	S.S. "Clas Com- mune"	3,100	S	Z. Wallace	Calcutta	South Quay and East Quay.
" 28	Do	S.S. "Kumbi"	2,800	S	A. Bower	Bangalore	West Quay No. 1.
" 28	Do	S.S. "E. G. S. S. S."	2,800	S	A. Bower	Bangalore	South Quay.
Oct. 1	Do	S.S. "Kumbi"	2,800	S	A. Bower	Bangalore	West Quay No. 1.

S.S. = Steamship.

S.S. = Steamship.

S.S. = Steamship.

MADRAS, 2nd October 1886.

R. W. COOPER,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

The following quantities of sandalwood more or less will be sold by auction on the dates and at the places named below:—

Quantity.	Place of sale.	Date of sale.
Males sandalwood about 200 tons	Satyamangalam	20th November, 1886.
" about 500 tons	Tripattur	2nd December.
" about 50 tons	Vellore	5th December.
Cong sandalwood, 200 tons	Prampet	12th December.

Note.—

Prampet is 15 miles by road from Mysore.

Satyamangalam is 45 miles by road from Coimbatore station on South Indian Railway.

Tripattur and Vellore are Railway Stations on South Indian Railway.

For terms of sale and details of shams and quantities apply as under:—

Satyamangalam sale—District Forest Officer, North Coimbatore, Coimbatore.

Tripattur sale—District Forest Officer, West Vellore, Tripattur.

Vellore sale—District Forest Officer, South Vellore, Vellore.

Cong sale—Deputy Commissioner of Forests, District Division, Cong, Mysore.

Coimbatore, 2nd September 1886.

H. E. A. WOOD,
Commissioner of Forests, Ry's Office.

TENDER FOR CONSTRUCTING AN ARMOURY, QUARTERS WITH OUTHOUSES FOR A
MACHINE INSTRUCTOR, FOUR SERGEANTS, FOURTEEN HEAD AND ONE HUNDRED
AND TWENTY CONSTABLES AT TRICHINOPOLY—ESTIMATE No. 18080.

SHAKESPEARE will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 5 o'clock on the 2nd November 1914 for constructing an itinerary, quarters and authorship for a Bazaar, Leicester, four Bazaar, Leicester, four and one hundred and twenty sportsmen at Tebbinsbury.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer and should be superscribed "Tender for construction of an armory, quarters with latrine, for a Reserve Inspector, four Sergeants, four constables and two bandrol and twenty constables at Trichinopoly".

4. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 1,000 in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not awarded.

4. The Executive Engineer will reserve to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reasons for so doing.

4. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) with the earnest money deposited will be held as security for the full fulfillment of the contract.

g. The successful bidder will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form (F-1) for the due fulfillment of the contract.

2. Nations to merge with conditions 5 and 6 will retain features of the earlier treaty.

8. The contract must not be sold.

8. The successful contractor after entering into an agreement would be able to spend not less than Rs. 10,000 before the 31st March 1925.

18. (Other conditions of contract) and the earliest documents can be seen at any time between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the Executive Engineer's office, Trilokpally division, from which blank forms of tender can also be obtained.

http://www.1000000000.com

[illegible]

3. (a) *Contestando* against her a record inspection as per C.D. No. 329/1992

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[illegible]

J. G. C. PHELAN, Capt.,
Executive Engineer, Training Division

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 189, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.O.,
AND BY AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Indian Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.]

[The numbers within parentheses are for packing and polymer.]

LIST OF GRANTING OFFICERS IN THE MARINE FORCE ORGANIZATION, compiled up to 1st October 1950. Royal Art. Paper cover. An. 4 (8 p.).

CHAMBERLAIN LEFT OF FOREST OFFICERS AT MAGGARA FRAGMENT (with Cheng), collected up to 14

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

1925 Edn. Carverside slip No. 46 to Volume I; No. 39 to Volume II. Each. Price 4 (5 p.).

National Geographic Manual, Part I, Reprint, 1908. First List of associations. Plate 2 (6 p.)

[illegible]

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN MURPHY LIST OBLISHED TO DATE JAN 2011. Royal 36. Paper 10111.

THIRTIETH REPORT OF THE WORKING OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS IN THE MALAYA FEDERATION FOR THE YEAR 1918-19. Falsang Jello. Wrayner. 34, 8 (18)

Minors' Masters or Family Members and Minors for India. The children in Government offices at receipt of a regular pay than Rs. 500 a month (if the appointee is deceased) through the Head of the office. (Is. 1-5. (As. 11-8) sent to Government Officials on receipt of monthly out of Rs. 500 or more. (Is. 1-6. (As. 11-9.)

Printed under authority of the Local Elections Act, 1909, as amended by the 1st July 1921
Local Gov. Yearbook, No. 10, (1921)

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE. 1913. No. 1-4

SCIENCE OF PUBLIC ECONOMICS, ETC., FOR FARMERS' SCHOOLS. English. Royal Soc. Pico 8

EDUCATION FOR WOMEN'S INDEPENDENT CRAFTS FUND. FUNDING RESEARCHERS' RESEARCH. FUNDING RESEARCHERS' RESEARCH.

EXPLANATION OF A SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD FOR THE MEMBERS OF TEACHERS who have failed in the Matriculation or Upper Secondary Examination and are desirous of being admitted for secondary grade teaching. Time 6 (5) p.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT. List of Officers of the—*in the Madras Presidency*, Corrected up to 1 November 1921. Madras Gov. Paper cover. An. 8 (5 m.).

Let among the ranks of the Town and Village constitute the official Board of Supervisors in the Health Department. Commission No. 22 to Tallahassee. Five (5-1).

RECEIVED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1981-82. HODG 640. A6. 5 (1 a.)

Wanted a Nurse for attendance of Colombo passengers at Colombo. Pay Rs. 80 plus temporary pay Rs. 18, plus local allowance Rs. 16, plus house-rent allowance Rs. 33 with pension taken from Government at Colombo. Applications from fully-qualified nurses should reach the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Colombo, on or before the 15th October 1921.

Colombo, 22nd September 1921.

R. SUBRAMAN,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Appointments are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination Rules for the post of stenographer on Rs. 80—1—40 in the King College of Professional Studies, Serampore, Badagpet. The vacancy is a permanent one. Preference will be given to candidates who have previous experience as stenographer in a scientific laboratory. The selected candidate should furnish a security of Rs. 500. He will be taken on probation for six months and will be confirmed at the end of the above period if his work is found satisfactory. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of October 1921 and should contain details as to age, qualifications and marks obtained in the public examination.

Badagpet, 22nd September 1921.

J. CUSHINGHAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Director, The King Institute of Professional Studies.

Appointments are invited from candidates duly qualified under Public Service Regulations for a temporary permit clerk's post in the District Forest Office, Ottobari, on Rs. 50 (50 plus 10), per annum. The selected candidate will have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 100. Only those who have had experience in office work need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 10th October 1921.

Officer Collector's Office,
10th September 1921.

A. M. C. LITTLEWOOD,
District Forest Officer.

Appointments are invited from persons who have passed the Typewriting examination in the elementary or Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examinations with Typewriting as optional subject for the acting post of typist of this office on Rs. 20—1—30. Experienced men will be preferred.

Tirupattur, 27th September 1921.

K. N. CHOTIAKUTEL,
Revenue District Officer.

Appointments from the demobilized and pensioned men from the Army are invited for the post of peon which are posted to the District on Rs. 15 per annum in the District and Rs. 15 per annum in Madras City. The applications should reach this office before 1st November 1921 with details noted below:—

(1) Their present age; (2) the number of years service rendered in the Army; (3) the amount of pension, if any; (4) the name of regiment, etc., with a copy of Military certificate; (5) whether literate or illiterate, if former what languages does he know. Does he know to read and write.

Madras, 29th September 1921.

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput District.

Any persons are invited from candidates duly qualified possessing intermediate education in shorthand and at least elementary in typewriting for a vacancy in this post. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 25—4—18 shorthand allowance.

Applicants should furnish a statement showing their age, age and relations to the Government service.

Tirupattur, 19th September 1921.

D. RAMSUNI MENON,
District Magistrate.

Appointments are invited from candidates duly qualified under public service regulations for the post of a clerk in this office on Rs. 25—25—00—1—00. Candidates with Telugu knowledge and with some office experience are preferred. The vacancy is a permanent one.

Bellary, 24 October 1921.

M. C. SAMPATHI AYYANGAR,
By Superintendent, Civil Engineering Dept., Second Circle.

Wanted a temporary typist for the Consulting Architect section of the Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras, pay Rs. 40. The applicant will act for those months. Note that those who have passed the intermediate grade in type-writing need apply. The applicant should state age, nationality and caste, educational qualifications, present and previous employment, with particulars of pay drawn in each, dates of appointment and end relief from post in former held and reasons for termination of each appointment and also produce copies of testimonials if any. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th October 1921.

Madras, 6th October 1921.

W. HUTTON,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads).

Appointments are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a clerk clerk taken temporarily vacant in the office of the undersigned. Pay Rs. 25—25—00—1—00. Applicants should have passed the Government Typewriting examination at least in Elementary grade.

They should be prepared to work in Bannam district and to furnish a security of Rs. 200, either in cash or in Paddy Bonds.

The applications with copies of testimonials, if any, must be submitted to the undersigned not later than 25th October 1921.

Tellico's, 1st October 1921.

J. H. ALLAN,
Assistant Director of Fisheries (Madras).

Wanted immediately a Schoolmaster-tylist in all an existing vacancy in the Court of the District Head of Vilupuram. The applicant should have passed the Elementary Test in the Intermediate grade and the Typewriting Test in the Elementary grade at least. Applications should reach the court on or before 20th October 1921.

2. The selected applicant will be on probation for six months. His remuneration will be preferred.

Vilupuram, 11th October 1921.

T. NARASIMHA ACHARYAN,
District Officer.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 25th October 1921, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Kylapoo, 25th September 1921.

T. S. KRISHNAN, Applicant at law.

On or after 10th November 1921, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Gowdy, Madras, 2nd October 1921.

J. L. DEEVA.

On or after 18th Nov. 1921, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 5th October 1921.

N. A. LOWRY.

On or after 7th Nov. 1921, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylor, 1st October 1921.

K. N. TANIKACHALA MUDALIYAR.

I, Perumthottu Gopala Menon, of Tirunelveli, send in, Record taluk, Petitioner No. 41729 will be forwarded known as 'Ratanade Yagi'.

Perumthottu, 27th September 1921.

P. GOVINDA MENON.

I, R. Chandramohanram, do hereby declare to know as R. C. Aiyar.

Koda, 20th September 1921.

R. CHANDRAMOHANRAM.

ESTATE OF MR. HENRY GARLAND (DECEASED).

THE Administrator of the Estate of Henry Garland, late of Dulce Dulce, deceased, do hereby give notice to all creditors and other persons having claims against the said Estate to send particulars in writing of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of October 1921, at High Court House, Madras, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Henry Garland, deceased, or any part thereof, or distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

Madras, 22nd September 1921.

H. HUGHESWELL,
Administrator.

INSOLVENTY PETITIONS.

No. 9 of 1921 of THE ELLS OF THE ACCOUNTANT MASTERS' COURT, GUYANA.

Notice is hereby given that Chundal Katappa and his two sons have died an insolvent petition to the Court of the Official Receiver, Guyana, and that the same is passed on 20th October 1921 for objections of creditors.

Guyana, 10th September 1921.

R. L. NARAYANAN,
Vakil for Petitioner.

Take notice that I.P. No. 4 of 1921 pending before the Official Receiver, Guyana, and filed on behalf of Kappala Balu Venkaya, alias Kappala and Sanyas of Dandapudi, Guyana taluk, stands posted for objections to 20th October 1921.

Take notice that I.P. No. 19 of 1921 pending before the Official Receiver, Guyana, and filed on behalf of Thiru Pudu Katappa and Chinn Katappa of Chinnchandi, Guyana taluk, stands posted for objections to 20th October 1921.

Guyana, 12th August 1921.

G. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
Petitioner's Vakil.

303. Read a note by the Trust's Deputy Chief Engineer, supported by the Chairman, recommending that the date of termination of the services of N. Parthasarathi, late clerk on the dredger "Triton," be placed from 15th August to 15th September 1921, and that the clerk's absence during the intervening period be treated as leave on full pay.

Resolved to approve of the recommendation.

304. Read a note and draft letter to Government by the Chairman, proposing that, with the sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (1) of the Madras Port Trust Act, the quay dues accruing to No. 44-13-0 recoverable on ship's stores prior to 21st March 1921 be remitted.

Resolved to approve of the draft letter.

305. Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (1) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of dues, in eight cases, amounting to Rs. 369-4-0.

306. The following statement comparing dues collected in and up to the end of August 1921 with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years as well as of the year 1913-14 was ordered to be recorded.

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of August 1921.

	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
I. Marine revenue—						
(1) Dues on imports ..	45,452	11 0	1,47,588	39 8	84,243	15 0
(2) Dues on exports ..	8,019	8 11	37,375	10 0	34,383	3 0
(3) Transhipment dues, imports ..	2,740	8 8	14,491	3 0	34,383	11 0
(4) Storage exports ..	187	35 8	383	1 0	361	11 0
(5) Dues for storage space ..	1,368	13 8	5,710	10 0	8,251	14 0
(6) Harbour terminal charges ..	5,045	2 0	11,568	1 8	19,281	5 8
(7) Passage ..	16,452	7 11	34,534	1 8	35,841	8 3
(8) Passage, special ..	744	8 0	8,511	1 0	3,885	18 0
(9) Throughage ..	520	15 0	493	4 0	127	7 8
(10) Dues of harbour wagons ..	...	...	706	0 0	4,000	0 0
(11) Quay fees ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Keels, fax and provisions—						
(1) Keels of properties ..	1,897	11 1	1,420	8 0	10,731	39 0
(2) Keels on fax ..	2,483	0 0	4,398	0 0	1,621	0 0
(3) Passengers tolls ..	1,532	4 0	355	3 1	2,830	8 10
(4) Taxes and penalties ..	60	0 0	107	4 0	183	4 8
(5) Railway tolls ..	2,285	0 0	...	...	...	...
III. Arrears—						
(1) Water dues to boats ..	1,825	8 10	1,102	28 0	5,051	8 0
(2) ... ..	...	...	125	3 2	244	8 2
(3) ... ..	...	...	...	...	875	18 0
(4) Other dues ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV. Contributions to revenue—						
(1) From Port trade ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) From Government ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. Interest—						
Interest on investments ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Miscellaneous—						
(1) Profit on investments ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Commission on Corporation timber licence fees ..	185	15 0	81	8 0	485	11 0
VII. Dues meeting expenditure ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	89,480	0 10	1,86,079	35 7	1,34,718	18 0

	Amount of 1919-20.		Amount of 1920-21.		Amount of 1921-22.		Increase or decrease in the last two years.	
Month.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
April ..	1,80,164	5 4	2,19,470	0 5	2,34,721	59 1	1,54,557	5 1
May ..	1,80,528	4 11	1,80,571	4 7	2,18,820	8 8	3,38,249	8 4
June ..	1,30,788	0 1	2,20,208	0 5	2,32,848	13 8	2,32,848	9 11
July ..	2,35,879	19 8	2,11,187	8 8	2,25,422	11 8	1,47,671	18 8
August ..	99,408	0 10	1,08,108	35 7	1,05,738	35 4	2,04,922	6 11
September ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
January ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	1,85,284	0 10	1,65,487	7 10	1,65,795	7 8	1,65,167	8 0

287. The following statement showing pilotage work done was ordered to be recorded:—

Period.	From 1st 18th Sep. 1911.	For week ending 24th Sep. 1911.	Total from 1st to 10th Oct. 1911.	Total from 1st Aug. to 10th Oct. 1911.
Seaweed planted in the harbor	15	30	205	104
" planted out of the harbor	10	11	119	149
" decayed from one berth to another ..	0	0	0	0
" grown	0	0	0	0
Seaweed planted in the harbor	4	0	20	36
" planted out of the harbor	0	0	52	24

222. The following statements of vessels which used the gauge were ordered to be recorded:—

[illegible]

352. The following statement showing work done by animals was referred to be recorded:—

[illegible]

410. The following statement of witnesses sanctioned since the 21st September 1913 was ordered to be recorded:—

Serial number.	Authenticity		Name of work.	Amount involved.	Balance at budget closure (if still available).	Character of	Remarks.
	No.	Date.					
1	G. G. No. 108, Rev. (H&A)	21st. HIGH SEP. ..	Capital Works. A revised estimate for improved membership hall for passengers. Lowest Work.	\$6,77,979	....	Capital	In correspondence re estimate submitted to G. G. No. 11, Bureau of General Affairs January 1921.
2	Civil Works, No. 108	24th.	Bonding to a jolly at the lower part. Indian Post Road, R.R., Yonkers Village Road, N.Y.	5,168	....	Recreation (?) Engineering and Planning—(?) Parks and Theaters.	

213. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue Accounts for July 1921.
214. Recorded G.O. Number No. 50, Finance (Madras), dated 16th September 1921, sanctioning the mutation of dues, according to No. 413-P-4, recommended to Resolution No. 272, dated the 20th September 1921.
215. Recorded G.O. No. 474, Finance (Madras), dated the 16th September 1921, sanctioning revised rates of pay and temporary allowances to the post, &c. establishment.
216. Recorded G.O. No. 176, Finance (Madras), dated the 30th September 1921, sanctioning a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,27,500 for improved accommodation for passengers as well as the debt on capital of Rs. 75,000 the difference between the second and the original estimates—vide Resolution No. 249, dated the 23rd August 1921.
217. Recorded the Administration Report of the Bangalore Port Commissioners for the year 1920-21.
218. Recorded the Administration Report of the Aden Port Trust for the year ended 31st March 1921.
219. Recorded the Administration Report of the Karachi Port Trust for the year 1920-21.
220. Resolutions and orders held by the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 23rd September 1921 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Grassman accounts.		Our balances.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Revenue Account	7,41,728	0	0
President Fund Account	4,81,600	—	1,040 12 0
Deposit Account	10,100	5,100	10 3
Railway Home Charity Account	27,000	1,561	0 4
Trusted Porters' Fund Account	30,000	800	10 8
Shipping Fund Account	5,41,000	18,471	0 5
Marine Deep Advance Account	87,000	0 0
Railway Freight Advance Account	15,000	0 0
Capital Account	62,488	11 4

Port Trust Office, Madras,
7th October 1921.

H. H. G. MITCHELL,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 59°.	Temperature.				Rain-fall in inches.	Wind direction.	Wind velocity.		Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.			General weather.
		Observed daily mean.		Observed extremes.				Direction.	Daily velocity.		Height in miles.	Height in miles.	Height in miles.	
		Deg.	Fah.	Max.	Min.									
October.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	Ins.	Dir.	Dir.	Mph.	Inches.	Dir.	Dir.	Dir.	General weather.
1st Sun.	29.9-0	86.4	77.4	89.7	77.9	118.5	77	S. E.	124	..	45	41	First with passing clouds.	
4th Tues.	30.0	82.0	72.4	89.0	70.8	100.3	40	S. E.	80	0.12	40	40	Disturbance.	
6th Wed.	30.2	86.4	78.5	89.0	78.8	110.7	77	S. E.	120	..	40	77	First with passing clouds.	
8th Thurs.	30.0	84.3	77.7	87.7	76.8	101.4	77	S. E.	104	..	40	70	Disturbance.	
11th Sat.	30.1	79.7	73.9	80.0	69.0	81.0	85	S. W.	100	1.40	100	10	Disturbance.	
14th Sat.	30.0	80.0	70.0	80.0	69.0	101.0	80	S. W.	100	0.40	70	40	Disturbance.	
16th Sun.	30.2	77.7	70.7	80.0	69.0	100.0	70	S by W.	40	3.10	100	40	Disturbance.	

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 7 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, obtained from twenty years' observations. The station of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the maximum of the rain gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the nearest well-defined wind, rain or weather.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 58.28 inches, the average for the same period being 23.08 inches.

Madras Observatory,
10th October 1921.

A. R. U. SAVOOR,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 41.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1921.

[Price, 2 pice.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH OCTOBER 1921.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 11th October 1921.—Rainfall very heavy Madras, heavy Godavari, Coimbatore and Cochin; N. & N. North Arcot, fair Guntur, Nellore and Chingleput; moderate elsewhere. Standing crops fair generally and sown in some extent owing to recent rains in parts of Deccan. Harvested dry crops in Deccan, paddy and dry crops elsewhere; cottons generally fair. Sowings of paddy and dry crops proceeding in most districts. Condition of cattle good generally. Water sufficient generally except in parts of Deccan, except Coimbatore, Ranam and generally. Pasture and fodder sufficient generally except in parts of Deccan. Prices steady. Few reports indicate parts of Malabar affected by Hapla outbreak and Kuvana fair. Conditions in Karnool slightly improved by recent rains. Six test-works, Karnool attendance 5, 154, gratations 1,200.

Special report for Bellary and Anantapur—Bellary works five in Bellary and eight in Anantapur in progress; also two test works in Bellary. Diseases increasing. Cattle diseases mostly confined; also small agriculturists in Anantapur. People are freely returning to work. No marked foreign influx. Condition of people on whole and public health generally fair. No epidemics. Relief measures adequate. No special relief to women and artisans necessary now. State loans being advanced. Prices, cotton Bellary 60 and Anantapur 57 avar. Numbers on test-works Bellary 458, relief works 12,612, gratations 2,691; total 22,518. Anantapur works 19,656, gratations 7,765; total 27,421.

Board of Revenue,
(R.S., Secy., L. Secy. & Asst.),
Madras, 11th October 1921.

K. H. CHIDAMBARAM ATTAR,
Acting Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS

AGNERY DIVISION.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly, berseem, greengram, and pulses, commencing or proceeding; transpositions of paddy and gingelly sowing and of crop commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice, wheat and berseem; cottons poor to normal; paddy, fair to normal. Pastures generally sufficient; fodder sufficient except in some taluks. Condition of cattle generally good, but widespread generally in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects generally good.

GANDAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. Rangoon 1921 has. Tarda 17 to 20 feet. Sowing of berseem in progress, transpositions of paddy and rice commencing and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly and rice; cottons fair. Pastures sufficient; fodder insufficient in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair. Good rice required in one taluk.

VIJAYAPATNAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Agricultural operations backward in two taluks. Sowing of cotton commencing and of wheat, rice, khus and wheat pulses proceeding in parts; transpositions of rice commencing and of paddy sowing in two taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice, rice, cottons and of paddy sowing in two taluks. Pastures and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, except in parts of one taluk where cattle disease (unspecified) prevails. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

11-5-21

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing, transplanting of sugi and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, kharra and ragi, cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder sufficient except in three taluks and two divisions. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kharra 2-43 but others scant. Sowing of dry crops and weeding in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, cotton, kharra and maize; cotton poor to scant. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle generally good, but stockport prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Ploughing; sowing of cotton and transplantation of chilies and paddy in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, kharra, maize, kharra, sugi, cotton, kharra and ragi; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but stockport prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient in parts except in some taluks. The gallabada and Sambathu water are not increased. Sowing proceeding in parts of five taluks and in Sangtrapala. Standing crops retired in parts of two taluks by recent rains; fair elsewhere. Harvested dry crops in parts; cotton poor to fair. Pasture slightly available; fodder insufficient. First removal of grass and leaves from reserves pastured and some closed areas have been opened for grazing. Condition of cattle generally fair. Employment generally available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects slightly better for late crops.

SILIARY.

Water-supply insufficient under a few taluks in six taluks. Sowing of cotton and white chilies commenced in black cotton soil; weeding of early crop and in cotton lands proceeding. Standing paddy, sugi, kharra and pulses crops under water and damaged. Harvested dry crops are retiring to some extent owing to recent rains. Much rain needed in parts of one taluk. Kharra is expected to be lost in most places of one taluk owing to want of timely rains. Harvested paddy; cotton, kharra, ragi, kharra and ragi under water; cotton fair. Pasture available in small quantities except in one taluk; fodder insufficient in parts of six taluks. Condition of cattle not quite good in parts; foot-and-mouth disease prevails in one taluk; steps are being taken to throw open forest reserves for free grazing and to the grant of leaves for fodder. Employment not sufficiently available. Five relief works and two hot-spots are in progress. More relief-works and hot-spots will be opened very shortly. Grain-stocks sufficient, generally except in two taluks. Prospects slightly improved though more rain is needed in parts. There has been heavy rainfall for the sowing of late crops in the eastern taluks.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply in many taluks improved by recent rains. Ploughing and manuring; sowing of cotton, chilies and kharra and of paddy in wet and well-irrigated lands in parts, transplantation of sugi and cotton and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, cotton, paddy to fair; chilies, kharra and kharra; poor. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available in limited quantities except in parts of two taluks where the reserves which are not under current operations have been thrown open for free grazing. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease (especially) prevails in four villages. Employment available. Eight famine relief works are in progress. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects much improved by recent rainfall.

CUDDAPORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of cotton, and weeding and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested maize, kharra, indigo and ragi; cotton fair to scant and paddy in one taluk; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but stockport prevails in two villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair and improved by recent rains.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Supply in the Nellore and Sangam deltas and the Koppal reservoir adequate. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy; weeding in parts. Standing crops fair except in one taluk where they are failing for want of rain. Harvested paddy, sugi, ragi, kharra and indigo; cotton fair to scant. Pasture sufficient except in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but stockport, serious foot-and-mouth disease, and malignant erythema prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. There have been good rains during the last two days and breaks in the season.

CHINGELPUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding in parts. Condition of standing crops not depressed. Harvested paddy, indigo, kharra, sugi and ragi; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but stockport prevails in one taluk and malignant erythema in another. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCO.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of one taluk. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, sugi and groundnuts, transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding generally. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugi, kharra, sugi, kharra and indigo; cotton fair in limited areas and ragi and kharra in large areas; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks and two divisions. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and kharra, transplantation of paddy and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops

generally fair. Harvested paddy on a limited scale and ragi, groundnut, indigo, little millet, gingelly and sunhemp on a large scale; cotton almost normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally fair, but blackquarter prevalent in parts of one taluk and two taluks respectively. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair. More rain required in parts to fill tanks, though recent rains will be beneficial in dry crops and help extension of wet cultivation.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of some taluks and one division. Ploughing; sowing of ragi, cotton and horsegram; transplantation of paddy and washing proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair but dry crops withering; so are tanks for want of rain. Harvested ragi, sunhemp and gingelly, cotton poor in many paddy plots to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SALAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Sowing of ragi and pulses and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good generally but are suffering in one taluk for want of rain. Harvested paddy, sunhemp and ragi; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but blackquarter prevalent in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COMBATUR.

Water-supply generally sufficient except under tanks in one taluk. Sowing of paddy, ragi, cotton, sunhemp, indigo, little millet, horsegram, cotton, pulses, tobacco, transplantation of paddy, ragi, sunhemp and tobacco and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested little millet, sunhemp, groundnut, ragi, cotton, indigo, sunhemp, cotton and pulses, cotton fair, paddy and sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but blackquarter prevalent in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Discharge from the tank at 4th feet. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, sunhemp, gingelly, sunhemp, cotton, horsegram and groundnut and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sunhemp, ragi and groundnut (water waste); cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply fairly sufficient. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut sufficient and sufficient from the two. To first in each. Sowing of paddy proceeding in parts of two taluks; transplantation of paddy proceeding or awaiting in eight taluks. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy over small areas; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TADURAI.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Report regarding Pichay area not received. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, cotton, ragi, little millet, horsegram, sunhemp, gingelly and blackgram and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and sunhemp in parts; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant cow-disease and anthrax prevalent in two villages and one village, respectively. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

TAMNAR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of one taluk. Ploughing; sowing of paddy proceeding generally of sunhemp, sunhemp and cotton, concentrating and of ragi, groundnut and cotton proceeding in parts and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but cotton poor in one taluk. Harvested ragi, sunhemp and cotton in one taluk; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TIRUNELVELI.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow from Tirunelveli anicut. Discharge through vents insufficient. Ploughing and sowing proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton fair, cotton, sunhemp and ragi, poor. Pasture supply in parts, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

SALASAL.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplantation of second-crop paddy almost over. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available, but labor condition unsatisfactory in parts affected by Mappila disturbance. Prospects fair. Reports not received from two taluks.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplantation of second rice crop in progress in three taluks and one division. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but malignant cow-disease prevalent in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Agricultural operations proceeding in most parts. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Paddy cultivation in progress. Condition of cattle good.

THE NIGERIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, pressing, sun-drying and sowing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair, but blackquarter and foot and mouth disease prevalent in one division. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD OCTOBER 1933.

District.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Rupees (for 100 lbs.) per 1000.												Remarks.
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Wheat.			Ragi.			Cotton.			Sesam.			
		12th.	Average of 12 days ending with 12th.	1933.	Average of 12 days ending with 12th.	Average for District.	Last week.	This week.	Average for District.	Last week.	This week.	Average for District.	Last week.	This week.	Average for District.	Last week.	This week.	
Coastal.	Agency Division.	1.7	..	40.5	..	8.1	8.1	..	10.8	11.5	..	8.8	9.4	..	12.5	12.5	Agency Division.	
	Bellary	1.7	1.5	88.7	30.4	7.8	10.1	12.2	10.1	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bellary
	Vinayapattam	..	1.2	3.5	22.0	7.4	4.7	4.5	10.1	9.8	32.5	..	7.5	7.4	14.0	4.4	11.0	
	Gokarni	..	0.2	1.4	32.8	80.7	8.0	10.1	12.0	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	13.7	12.0
	Karna	..	1.0	..	32.8	37.0	1.5	8.1	12.7	8.6	3.4	10.0	7.1	7.0	..	8.4	8.8	
Deccan.	Gandur	..	0.8	0.8	35.8	38.0	8.2	5.0	8.0	..	8.8	11.5	7.5	7.5	12.5	8.7	8.8	
	Karnal	..	1.0	0.9	14.8	18.8	7.8	10.1	4.5	..	8.1	8.1	10.8	8.1	10.7	8.5	8.1	
	Bellary	..	0.7	3.3	10.7	10.0	8.0	4.5	4.5	..	7.0	7.0	10.0	5.8	8.0	..	..
	Anantapur	..	0.8	1.8	13.8	17.0	7.7	4.8	4.8	14.7	8.0	8.0	10.5	8.4	10.7	7.8	7.8	
	Gudlagah	..	4.5	1.0	12.8	17.0	7.0	4.5	4.5	10.0	10.5	8.0	10.5	7.4	7.0	10.0	8.8	
Lancash.	Salore	..	0.5	0.8	38.8	14.5	8.5	8.1	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.1	10.0	8.0	8.0	12.0	8.8	
	Changapat	..	0.5	1.8	15.1	18.1	7.4	3.7	8.7	10.8	7.5	7.5	..	..	..	..	..
	Medina	..	0.8	1.0	22.0	1.7	8.8	8.1	11.8	7.4	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Anni	..	1.0	1.0	30.8	18.0	7.4	5.8	5.8	12.8	8.0	8.0	..	..	..	11.8	8.8
Central.	Chittur	..	1.4	1.0	23.1	18.0	..	5.8	8.5	12.1	8.0	8.7	..	..	..	11.0	7.0
	South Anni	..	0.0	1.2	37.8	23.8	7.4	5.0	5.0	10.4	8.0	8.4	..	..	..	10.0	8.7
	Salore	..	0.8	1.7	25.8	13.8	7.1	8.4	8.4	10.0	8.0	10.7	8.0	8.0	12.0	8.8	8.8	
	Chittur	..	2.8	1.1	17.0	13.0	7.0	4.8	4.8	10.4	8.1	8.8	12.0	7.7	7.7	10.7	8.0	
	Trichinopoly	..	0.4	1.0	31.0	17.0	8.8	8.2	5.2	10.7	9.8	9.8	12.0	7.8	7.8	10.0	8.0	
South.	Tanjore	..	1.0	1.0	17.0	17.0	7.5	8.7	8.7	12.0	8.8	8.8	..	..	..	7.7	7.0
	Madura	..	0.1	1.5	40.0	19.7	7.1	4.0	4.0	12.0	10.8	8.4	11.2	..	..	10.0	7.5
	Madurai	..	0.8	0.9	14.4	11.0	7.8	4.7	4.7	10.0	7.8	7.8	10.0	7.4	7.4	8.7	8.0	
	Trichinopoly	..	1.4	0.6	8.1	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.4	12.2	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.4	7.1	
West Coast.	Malabar	..	0.5	2.0	48.8	101.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Kanara	..	1.0	2.0	141.0	121.0	7.4	8.0	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirunelveli	..	1.0	2.0	80.0	24.0	..	4.0	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	..	1.0	1.0	83.2	..	..	8.1	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.	The Nilgiris	..	2.8	2.2	88.7	83.0	8.7	10.0	8.8	11.0	10.0	7.0	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris

* Average of the 12 years ending 12th Oct.

† Average of 12 years.

{0) Round figure.

REMARKS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



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Report of Select Committee on the Bill to amend Madras Act IV of 1920.—Dust, Typhus and Black-fly.

Act of the Local Legislature of Madras.

In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 51 of the Government of India Act, the following Act of the Local Legislature of Madras, having been assented to by the Governor on the 26th August 1921, and by the Governor-General on the 29th September 1921, is hereby published for general information :—

MADRAS ACT No. III OF 1921.

An Act to amend the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1916.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1916, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called the Madras Cattle Disease Amendment Act, 1921.

2. For sections 6 and 15 of the Madras Cattle Disease Act, 1916, the following shall be substituted :—

" 6. If the keeper of the hospital pound should be of opinion that the animal has any contagious or infectious disease, he may thereupon require the owner of the animal or the person in charge thereof to place it in the hospital pound."

" 15. In any district or part of a district in which this Act is in force, hospital pound-keepers, all police officers not below the rank of a sub-inspector and such other persons as the Magistrate of the district or, in the City of Madras, the Commissioner of the Corporation may specially empower, may search and impound all animals suffering from contagious or infectious disease, and any person who shall forcibly oppose such seizure, or who shall forcibly rescue the animals after such seizure, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 186 of the Indian Penal Code."

3. The words "the Commissioner of the Corporation" shall be substituted for the words "the President of the Municipal Commission" wherever the latter occur in the Act.

P. C. DUTT,

Acting Secy. to Govt. Law (Legislative) Dept.

Short title.

Amendment
of sections 6
and 15 of Act

Substitution
of words for
"the Presi-
dent of the
Municipal
Commission."